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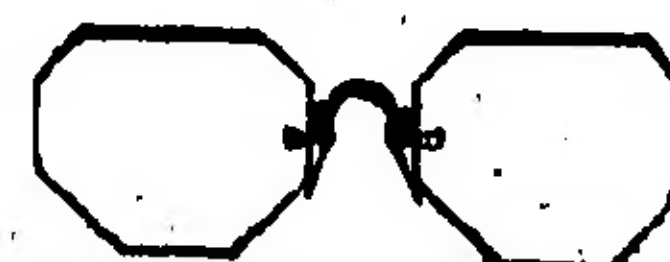
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China Mail

ESTABLISHED
1846

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.—The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 1/3 1/4.



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Ophthalmic Optician

13, Queen's Road Central.

No. 27,549

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1930.

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EVACUATION OF TAI-AN.

Shansi Troops Expected
to Leave City.

VERY HEAVY FIGHTING.

Huechow, Wednesday.
With the capture of the Tai-an railway station, on the Tsin-Pu line, General Ho Yao-tso, has established his F.H.Q. there, preparatory to directing the 2nd general attack.

Immediately upon his arrival at Tsinan on July 22, Yen Hsi-shan instructed all wounded soldiers and the commissariat at the Tai-an front to be removed back to Tsinan, an indication that Tai-an city will shortly be evacuated by the Shansi-ites.

The following matters were brought up for discussion at the military conference called by Yen Hsi-shan at Tsinan on July 22:—

- (1) To hold Tsinan;
- (2) To take precautionary measures with regard to the troop movements of the North-Eastern Army.
- (3) To pay the Shansi forces on the Tsin-Pu line first, and the Kuomintang on the Lung-Hai line when funds are available.

Martial Law at Tientsin.
Martial law was enforced at Tientsin on July 22, attention being particularly called to the following:—

- That all vessels are subject to inspection;
- That passengers of the Peking-Liaoning and the Tientsin-Tangshan line are to be strictly examined;
- That pedestrians are prohibited on the streets after 9 p.m. except with special permits;
- That the supply of fuel and food-stuffs be regulated.

Huechow, Wednesday.
Fighting of a very heavy description have broken out since July 19 on the Chufu front. Chin-C. Liu Chih proceeded on July 22 to the front, personally directing operations.

A late message received to-day states that in the attack on the Tai-an railway station, the Nationalists sustained over 1,000 casualties, while the Shansi-ites losses were considerable. The main body of the Nationalists are now station at a point 20 li south of Tai-an city.—Canton News Agency.

USE OF GOLD.

STABILISATION OF VALUE IN
RELATION TO PRICES.

LEAGUE INQUIRY.

Rugby, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, was asked what steps he proposed to take to arrive at an international agreement for rationalising and economising the use of gold in order to stabilise its value in relation to community prices.

Mr. Snowden replied that the causes of saturation in the value of gold were under consideration by the delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, which he expected to report to the League. This would, also, he had no doubt, be considered by the Committee of Finance and Industry set up by the Government. Asked if he would make representations to the forthcoming Imperial Conference with a view to rationalising and economising the gold supply Mr. Snowden said he did not think that it fell within the province of the Imperial Conference. It was wholly international.—British Wireless Service.

SINGAPORE BASE.

NEW ZEALAND BUDGET VOTE
FOR \$125,000.

Wellington, N.Z., Yesterday.
The Budget estimates provided for \$125,000 for the Singapore Naval base.—Reuter.

TYPHOON COMES VERY NEAR.

Kowloon Residents
"Marooned."

COLONY'S ESCAPE.

Hong Kong fortunately missed the full force of the typhoon yesterday, and little other damage was done, so far as is known, than that to clothes and tempers. It was announced quite early in the morning that the storm would strike the Colony, and later it was stated that the centre would pass "dangerously near" Hong Kong.

All due precautions were taken, ships leaving the buoys for typhoon anchorage. The red flag, indicating that ferries might stop at any moment, was shown at the Star Ferry piers, and eventually all ferries were stopped at about 3 o'clock.

Trams stopped running before 1 o'clock, and did not resume until almost 11, whilst the bus services were also stopped for some time after 3 o'clock.

Kowloon Unaffected.
In Kowloon the buses maintained a service throughout the day, except No. 2 vehicles which were unavailable when the ferries resumed at night. The Yaumati ferry continued until about 5.30 p.m. when the weather took a "turn for the worse" after a treacherous lull. One Yaumati ferry that left the Peninsula at 4.30 had to return, after several ineffectual and hazardous attempts to get alongside the pier in Hong Kong. Thereafter the service was suspended.

Kowloonites "Stuck."
Kowloon residents marooned on the Hong Kong side suffered considerable inconvenience. Crowds wandered down to the ferry wharf after business ended for the day, only to learn that the service would not be resumed for a considerable time.

After watching the "sad sea waves" for a while, the majority sought other forms of relaxation, with the result that picture houses and hotels ran quite a harvest. The one question being asked all over the town was "What time will the ferries start again?" and nobody seemed able to supply the answer, nor could any precise information be obtained, short of walking through the pouring rain to the ferry.

Eventually the Star ferry resumed about 10.30 o'clock, the ferry to Yaumati having recommenced a few minutes earlier. From enquiries made, it was learned that little or no serious damage resulted from the "blow," the centre of which actually passed a few miles south of Gap Rock.

Two Landslides.
Two landslides occurred, during the storm yesterday, one of rather serious dimension resulting in the closing of Stubbs Road to traffic.

The slide, which brought down several tons of earth in this road, occurred at a hairpin bend between Stubbs Road garage of the Hong Kong Hotel and "Bergslien," the residence of Mr. S. Berg, Consul for Norway.

Owing to the present unsafe condition of the hillside, with the possibility of more earth coming down, it has been decided not to tackle the work of clearing the obstruction until weather conditions have improved.

Besides the earth slide brought down some small rocks, and these effectively blocked the road to traffic. In order to come to town the cars of people living in houses beyond the slide, and, of course, those from the Peak also, will now have to take the round about route via Aberdeen, over Wanchai Gap.

The Second Slide.
The other slide, a less serious one, occurred on the hillside in the mid-level, below Peak Road, where a flash fell perilously near the old Sallo's Home, which is being reconditioned as the new premises of the No. 7 Police Station. In fact, one wing of this building is already in occupation by the newly recruited members of the force.

Sallo's Home's Escape.
This morning's lightning caused some excitement in West Point when a flash fell perilously near the old Sallo's Home, which is being reconditioned as the new premises of the No. 7 Police Station. In fact, one wing of this building is already in occupation by the newly recruited members of the force.

ARCHBISHOP'S WILL.

LORD DAVIDSON LEAVES
\$34,000.

GIFTS TO CHURCH FUNDS.

Rugby, Yesterday.
Lord Davidson of Lambeth, formerly Archbishop of Canterbury, who died last May, left estate valued at £34,000. The greater part of the fund presented to him on his resignation is to be used at the discretion of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being for a variety of general and Church funds.—British Wireless Service.

Police, who serve as anti-piracy ships' guards.

Typhoon Filling Up?

The Royal Observatory stated in its weather report this morning:—
The typhoon passed over Kowloon between 11 p.m. and midnight on a northerly track. It is probably filling up.

OFFICIAL STORY.

The Typhoon of July 22-23. The following has been communicated to the China Mail by the Royal Observatory:—

The typhoon formed in latitude 16deg. N. and longitude 126deg. E. on July 22 and moved westward for 24 hours. It crossed Luzon on a W.N.W. track, moving westward again on entering the China sea. In the afternoon of July 23 it curved northward, passing within 100 miles to the S.W. of Pratas at 6 a.m. on July 24. Its course then became N.W. and it passed a few miles to the S. and S.W. of Gap Rock in the afternoon of July 24. Between 11 p.m. and midnight it passed over Kowloon, and at 2 o'clock this morning was a few miles West of Canton, moving north. It is now probably filling up.

The greatest gust velocity at the Observatory was at the rate of 83 m.p.h. from E.S.E., at 9.23 p.m. on July 24. Gusts of from 60 to 70 m.p.h. occurred until 9.30 p.m. when the wind decreased considerably, but increased again at 10.30 p.m. After 5 a.m. it continued to decrease until by 9.30 a.m. its velocity was only 3 miles an hour.

7.70 inches of rain fell at the Observatory from 10.30 a.m. on July 24 to 10.30 a.m. on July 25.

Havoc in Philippines.

Manila, July 19.
Agricultural crops and roads in northern Luzon were hard hit by the last typhoon, causing damage estimated at more than P200,000, according to latest reports received at the public works and the plant industry bureaus.

The damaged roads are located in Ilocos Norte, Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela, Pampanga, Bontoc and Nueva Ecija. Repair work on damaged highways is being rushed, the reports state.

Practically the entire corn crop in Abra is a total loss, while the rice fields are under water. J. Bagarino, agricultural agent in Abra, has reported that the plantations remained under water for more than one week. The tobacco plantations in the Cagayan valley were not spared by the typhoon.

The roads to Lubao, Florida-blanca, Carmen, Mexico, Magalang, Angeles, Apalit and San Luis, in Pampanga province are still under water and motor vehicle traffic to these places is impossible. The Santa Fe-Balete section has been blocked by big landslides and traffic is impossible. The road at kilometre 58 between the Bayombong hospital and the ferry is also closed. Damage to public works in Nueva Vizcaya was estimated by the district engineer at about P200,000.

In Ilocos Norte, the Batoc-Bana, Pili-Bana and Salsona-Cabugao roads have been damaged by big landslides. The Bacarra ferry and several wooden bridges were carried away by the flood. The wooden approach to the Gilbert bridge was also carried away by flood.

In Ifigan, Isabela, the Naguilan ferry service has been suspended, due to high water. In the Mountain province, the Bontoc-Lobocan, Manawa-Bontoc and Cervantes-Bontoc roads are closed due to numerous landslides. The repair of these roads will be resumed within a month.—Manila

STRICKEN ITALY

VOLCANO NOW IN
ERUPTION.

VESUVIUS NEXT?

HUNDREDS SLEEP
OUT OF DOORS.

Naples, Yesterday.

The Pozzuolo volcano, a companion to Vesuvius, is now erupting and is causing grave forebodings. Anxious eyes to-day were turned to Vesuvius, glowing threateningly across the Bay, and hundreds slept out of doors.

A hurricane of alarming intensity added to the terror of the morning; gigantic waves pounding Naples promenades. It is probable that the death roll will be greater, as no reports have been received so far from out-

STILL RAIN.

The Royal Observatory's weather report to-day states: A belt of relatively high pressure extends from the Visayas to the sea of Japan. Forecast:—S.W. winds, strong moderating; overcast.

Another Typhoon.
The following telegram was received from Manila, Observatory at the American Consulate-General, Hong Kong, to-day:—

Manila, 8.30 a.m.
Typhoon in about 141 degrees Long. E., and 14 degrees Lat. N. Direction unknown. Long. of Hong Kong—114° 10' 27" Lat. of Hong Kong—22° 18' 19"

Rainfall to 10 a.m. to-day 7.70 inches. Rainfall since January 1, 59.09 inches against an average of 48.85.

Temperature and Humidity.
The temperature and humidity at certain specified centres this morning at 6 o'clock were:—

	Temp.	Humid.
Hong Kong	78	90
Macao	77	93
Pratas Island	90	91
Manila	79	90
Foochow	83	87
Amoy	81	83
Swatow	81	92
Chefoo	77	95
Shanghai	79	95

living hamlets. Signor Mussolini has taken charge of the relief work and arranged for fleets of aeroplanes to carry rations to the stricken zone. All communications are interrupted and miles upon miles of highways are blocked.

Ghostly Visitation.

Rome, Yesterday.
Hourly reports show an increase in the toll of death and destruction in the ghostly visitation of the south of Italy, converting one of the most smiling and productive regions of the country into a frightful shambles of desolation and horror.

The eruption has smashed up the main roads and cut off communications, preventing an accurate appraisal of the disaster and rendering it very difficult to revictual the stricken areas.

The worst centres are the region of Irpino and Villanova del Battista, where a few houses only are left standing and practically every family has been bereaved. The casualty list is notable for the large proportion of children. King Emmanuel is personally visiting the devastated areas to-

DARING ROBBERS.

ATTACK WOMAN IN CHINA
BUILDING.

DAYLIGHT INCIDENT.

A Chinese married woman named Ho Lin (37), who gave her address as the top floor of 21, D'Aguilar Street, reported to the Police at Headquarters this morning that she was attacked by robbers on the stairway of the China Building at 8.45 a.m. She had ascended the stairs to the second floor when she was suddenly seized by three men. One of them clapped his hand over her mouth and then threw her down on the steps, where he kept her whilst the other two relieved her of a pair of gold bangles worth \$50.

Then all three men bolted down the stairs. The woman followed them and reached the exit from the building just in time to see the thieves disappear round the corner, running toward Des Voeux Road Central. When the woman reached the corner all traces of the men had been lost.

The American Red Cross has offered help.

Soldiers Splendid.

Rome, Later.
Meanwhile, the Government is doing their utmost to distribute relief, aeroplanes dropping food parcels and lorries hastening to the most accessible centres, leaving food and medical supplies and often scantily clothed refugees.

The Under-Secretary of Public Works is directing the relief work on the spot, and has established headquarters at the railway station at Rocetta, Venezi. Two hundred bodies were removed by train from Maffi, and all available buildings are being used to shelter the injured or as temporary morgues.

The damage in Naples itself is comparatively light and only 18 deaths are reported. Magnificent work is credited to the soldiers so called "disciplinary," stationed at Maffi as a penalty for misdemeanours. They turned out of barracks and succoured the injured so valourously that their Commander is recommending the King to grant them a free pardon.—Reuter.

Another Catastrophe.

Travis, Yesterday.
To the troubles in South Italy has now to be added a violent cyclone in North Italy, which has left a 25 mile trail of havoc, from Susegana to Monte Belluna. It is estimated that 20 persons were killed. Troops have been mobilised to assist the relief works.—Reuter.

Britain's Sympathy.

Rugby, Yesterday.
A statement issued in Rome by the Italian Under-Secretary shows that in eight provinces which suffered most severely in the disastrous earthquake which shook Southern Italy yesterday, the casualties officially reported up to this morning totalled 1,778 killed and 4,264 injured. In the Province of Avellino over 1,392 persons are reported killed.

The Prime Minister has despatched the following telegram to Signor Mussolini:—
"Please accept the expression of my deepest personal sympathy with yourself, with the Italian people and particularly with the sufferers and bereaved."

The sympathy of the British Government was conveyed in a telegram sent to the Italian Government by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as follows:—
"His Majesty's Government have learned with sorrow of the earthquake in Southern Italy and desire to express their deepest sympathy with the Italian Government and people. They beg that this expression of sincere condolence may be conveyed to the relatives of the victims of this terrible calamity."—British Wireless Service.

Earlier News.

Rome, Yesterday.
An official list of the casualties in the earthquake gives 1,778 dead and 4,264 injured. Altogether 3,160 houses were partially destroyed.—Reuter.

NEGLIGENCE AND NOTICE.

Counsel on "Ordinary
Precautions."

DISCUSSION ON EVIDENCE

Mr. Sheldon, at this morning's resumed hearing of the "mortgage case" took up the questions of the non-calling for title deeds by a purchaser for value, together, with the question of constructive notice. The case, it will be recalled, is one in which Tsang Chuen is appealing against a judgment handed down by Sir Henry Gollan in a case in which it was alleged that one Li Nga-ching had unlawfully mortgaged property to appellant for the sum of \$25,000. Respondent had successfully claimed the return of the property, free from the mortgage.

Negligence and Notice.
After directing their Lordships' attention to the argument put forward by Mr. Potter, Mr. Sheldon proceeded to quote authorities in support of his contention that "never before has not asking for title deeds in a registered county been regarded as gross negligence."

"My friend says that if you don't ask for deeds registered in a registered county you are affected with constructive notice by reason of gross negligence," said counsel. "The case of Kettlewell and Watson, which has been previously quoted, is the only one in which asking for deeds shown on the register is specifically discussed."

"Ordinary Precautions."

Counsel proceeded to argue that by not enquiring for the deeds as shown, appellant had merely omitted ordinary precautions. In this connection, a judgment quoted by counsel stated, in effect, that, "If you don't ask for the deeds shown on the register, and don't take the trouble to search the register, even then the Court of Appeal would not wish to decide whether the Judge in the Lower Court was entitled to decide against appellant or not on that ground."

Quoting further, counsel claimed that his reading of another case had been substantiated. This case laid down that "It has never been decided that negligence in not asking for production of title deeds is negligence enough to postpone a registered security."

Not Gross Negligence.

Counsel contended, therefore, that in none of these cases he had quoted had it been decided that lack of ordinary precautions was such gross negligence as to affect constructive notice on an honest purchaser for value.

Mr. Potter interposed to state that his whole point upon this aspect of the case was that of non-production of the deeds.

Mr. Sheldon agreed, but contended that the question of omission of ordinary precautions must naturally follow.

Mr. Sheldon's Three Points.
Previously, Mr. Sheldon, in addressing the Court, has stated that he wished to touch upon three points, and three points only. The first point was that plaintiff in this action could not be allowed to go into the witness box to give evidence on his own deed. My proposition before was that evidence is not admissible against a third party who is not a party to the deed, to vary or contradict it."

said counsel, who added later that subsequent conversation could not vary a written document.

Finding Of Fact.

The next point he would put forward was the question of fact. Counsel said he had commented before on "his extraordinary story of Li Po-kwai going to his lawyer, and creating a resulting trust in such a curious manner."

"This explanation," continued Mr. Sheldon, "is not one that Sir Henry Gollan should have accepted, or one that Your Lordships should accept. My learned friends have rested their case on that explanation, and have not attempted to put forward any possible reason for the conduct of Li Po-kwai."

Counsel went on to say that he had himself advanced three possible reasons. The first was that the son might come into the property without the intervention of testimony papers. The second was to avoid estate duties, and the third was that of defrauding creditors.

BRITISH TRADE AND THE FAR EAST.

Condition Not So Bad
As It Is Painted.

MINISTER'S OPTIMISM.

London, Yesterday.
The House of Commons to-day, on the Board of Trade vote, discussed the state of British trade industry, particularly iron, steel and cotton. Mr. W. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, replied that the position in the iron steel industry of the Board of Trade, replied that the figures for 1913-1929 had not so far been removed. When all relevant circumstances had been considered the Government strongly hoped that the negotiations now being conducted with both sides of industry might afford a measure of agreement.

He regretted that the condition of the cotton industry was worse, due to the boycott in India and the condition of China and the Far East.

Even if trade improved considerably any factories could not be reopened for a long time. The report of the Cotton Committee made certain recommendations regarding the linking up of parts of the industry fundamental, but the question was whether the necessary reorganisation could be enforced without an element of compulsion. The Government preferred such a solution, but though he was not promising any legislation, it might be necessary to approach Parliament in the matter.

One bright spot was the preferences which Canada accorded to Britain. He hoped that they get a little more such encouragement from the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

THIEVES CAUGHT.

SEQUEL TO ROBBERIES IN
KOWLOON.

Yik Shun, Wong Fai and Leung Choi were brought before Mr. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistrate's court this morning on four charges of larceny of a bedspread, a red blanket, and eleven pieces of clothing, from 215, 200, and 142 Cheung Sha Wan Road and 197 Tai Nam Street.

The third man pleaded guilty, while the first and second, who were also charged with receiving stolen property, denied all knowledge of the larcenies.

On the ground that the Police had no evidence to offer against the second defendant he was discharged, as was also a woman who was charged with receiving.

Asked as to how he knew where and at what pawnshops some articles were pawned, Yik Shun alleged that in the Shamshui defective office he was beaten by the Police and so, being afraid, he obtained information from the third man, Leung Choi.

The Magistrate convicted after evidence was given, and sentenced Shun to four months' hard labour on charges of receiving. He was previously convicted, having served three months last year. Choi, the third man, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

PARLIAMENT TO HAVE LULL.

Rugby, Yesterday.
Mr. Philip Snowden announced in the House of Commons that it was hoped that Parliament would be prorogued to-morrow week. Parliament would re-assemble on October 26.—British Wireless Service.

which of course, was not suggested in this case.

An "Incredible" Fact.

"If there is sufficient evidence in the Lower Court that the Judge is entitled to find evidence of fact," quoted Counsel "then the Higher Court is bound by it." On the evidence produced, he added, Sir Henry Gollan had found a resulting trust. However, he (counsel) submitted that this was incredible. Mr. Potter interposed that up to the present there had been no suggestion of an analysis of the evidence. This was a very serious point that had just been raised, and he thought Mr. Jenkin was prepared to deal with the question later. The case is proceeding.

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Reserve Funds \$5,000,000
Assets \$10,000,000
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Hon. Mr. G. H. Mackay.
Hon. Mr. J. J. Patterson.
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The business of the above bank is conducted under the provisions of the Hong Kong Savings Bank Ordinance, 1905, and the rules made thereunder.

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A. LECOT, Manager.
Hong Kong, 15th April, 1930.

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A. LECOT, Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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A. LECOT, Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929.

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A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hong Kong, 9th January, 1929.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

TAN ENG HOOL, Manager.
Hong Kong, 17th March, 1929.

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Head Office: 65, Broadway, New York.
Capital: U.S. \$5,000,000.
Surplus: U.S. \$1,572,454.
Reserves: U.S. \$1,908,209.

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A. LECOT, Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929.

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BEYOU J. CHEN, Manager.
Hong Kong, 9th March, 1929.

WORLD TRADE
SETBACK.Influence of Idle
Gold.

The fiftieth annual Burma dinner was held on June 5 in the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C. 2, the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne, K.C., M.P., presiding. The chairman, proposing the toast of "Prosperity to Burma," said that in Burma in recent times they would find difficulties which had confronted the rest of the world in the way of trade. He was talking now in the City of London at a time when there was probably a greater feeling of depression than anyone had ever known. Burma had been affected, like all the other countries of the world, but he was glad to say that Burma had not been seriously depressed as some other countries had been.

No doubt if they contrasted her present state of trade with what was going on a few years ago they would find a considerable decline, but they must take the fact into account that Burma a few years ago enjoyed an exceptional prosperity, and while to-day Burma was depressed, at the same time she was not suffering half so badly as she might have been. "Why are we suffering to-day?" he asked. The reason, as he judged it, was that there was a vast amount of gold in America which was not performing the function that was required of it, and not only in America, but also in France. These countries, as they knew, had been piling up gold over a period of three years with a certain object in view, and a large proportion of that gold had ceased to perform its proper function. "If you can cure that situation," Sir Robert said, "I believe that you can completely alter the aspect of affairs, and bring back a condition of prosperity."

Was there a prospect of such a chance taking place? He would like to give them some cheery message upon this matter, and he believed that there was a prospect. An International Bank was being set up, the primary object of which was the curing of present problems. If that international bank functioned properly it ought to be possible for them to make a complete change by making gold in the world perform its proper function, which was to create exchange among commodities.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

RESTRICTION IN DUTCH EAST
INDIES.

Amsterdam, Yesterday. A communique states that at a meeting of Dutch rubber producers last week, 112 producers representing a production of 38,908 tons, declared in favour of proposals by the committee of Dutch rubber producers to negotiate with the Dutch East Indies Government for the purpose of achieving restriction for all rubber producers, including native, to seventy-five per cent. of the 1929 crop.

Twenty-one producers voted against the proposals representing a production of 25,992 tons, including 11,800 tons belonging to American producers who work up the product in their own factories.—Reuter.

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A. LECOT, Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929.

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IMPORTANCE OF
THRIFT.Success of National
Savings Movement.

There was a large and representative attendance at the annual meeting of the National Savings Movement held at the Mansion House on June 3. The Lord Mayor, who presided, mentioned that the sales of National Savings Certificates throughout England and Wales for the year ended March 31 last exceeded £52,500,000, while, for the same period, the sales throughout Greater London were well on towards the £13,000,000 mark. Up to March 31 the amount loaned to local authorities was over £8,780,000.

Sir Herbert Samuel spoke on the urgent importance for national thrift, especially at this period of national difficulty. He was informed that up to April last the total stupendous figure of £62,159,000, sales of Certificates had reached the representing a cash value of £755,337,000, while the estimated amount remaining to the credit of investors, including accrued interest, was nearly £500,000,000.

General Seely, who also addressed the meeting on the advantages of national saving, mentioned that the amount of money invested in Certificates was larger than the pre-war debt of the country by nearly a hundred million sterling. Though the savings movement was begun as a War-time effort, by far the greater part of its achievement had been done in the post-war period. There were now nearly 30,000 Savings Associations in existence.

Sir Wm. Plender gave a number of figures in regard to the City of London, and said the number of Associations now in existence was over 700, with a membership of 17,500. Mr. Ben Turner, late Secretary for Mines, said that unwise spending was waste. "In these dark days we require the same kind of patriotism as was exhibited during the dark days of the War. I am afraid we are not as careful as we ought to be, neither individually nor collectively. There has been too hot a pursuit after costly pleasures. In all circles there seems to have been a bolstering up in the spending of our individual and national resources, and we are being forced to recognise it is time to pull up."

DEATH DUTIES.

TREASURY AND PRIVATE
COMPANIES.

As foreshadowed in The Financial Times of June 6, a second White Paper has been issued to explain the meaning of Classes 29 to 33 of the Finance Bill, which are designed to prevent legal avoidance of the death duties by the transfer of assets to companies. The whole object of these clauses is to get behind the legal forms that have hitherto made avoidance possible. It is not likely that the explanation given in the memorandum will allay any of these anxieties that were excited by a perusal of the clauses.

The object is to ensure that death duties shall be paid upon a valuation of the assets of a company where

(a) The testator has transferred his assets to a company but has retained, or been given, the right to obtain benefits for himself during his lifetime, and

(b) The price of the testator's shares in the company as disclosed by dealings in them does not represent the full value of the rights which pass with those shares upon his death.

To obtain these results, the Chancellor is effecting a minor revolution in the principles of tax collection and assessment. Under Classes 29 and 30 no company is affected unless the transfer of property was otherwise than for full consideration or if the assets transferred consisted of a business, and unless the transferor has obtained benefits at the expense of the company during his lifetime. Under Clause 32, which deals with the valuation of shares, these safeguards do not apply if the transferor has during his life been in a position in which he could control the company or the distribution of profits.

Three Features. Three things are particularly noteworthy in the memorandum. One is the declaration of intention to bring within the category of private companies for purposes of taxation companies which have not hitherto been described, even in the legislation, as private companies.

It is also felt that remuneration for genuine services rendered should not be accounted a benefit within the meaning of the clauses. Perhaps the greatest objection to the clauses as they stand is the fresh complications they introduce into

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" Roast	牛尾	lb.	30	24	22
" Breast	牛尾	lb.	28	20	18
" Soup	牛尾	lb.	25	20	18
" Steak Sirloin	牛尾	lb.	30	24	22
" Sausages	牛尾	lb.	44	30	25
Butcher's Brains	牛尾	per set	15	10	12
" Tongue, fresh	牛尾	each	65	50	60
" Tongue, corned	牛尾	each	60	—	—
" Head	牛尾	lb.	24	18	14
" Heart	牛尾	lb.	20	18	14
" Hump, Salt	牛尾	each	10	10	12
" Feet	牛尾	lb.	15	10	12
" Kidneys	牛尾	lb.	25	20	22
" Tail	牛尾	lb.	24	18	14
" Liver	牛尾	lb.	10	8	7
" Tripe	牛尾	lb.	10	8	7
Calves' Head & Feet	牛尾	per set	120	100	100
Mutton Chop	牛尾	lb.	30	28	—
" Leg	牛尾	lb.	30	28	—
" Shoulder	牛尾	lb.	30	28	—
" Saddle	牛尾	lb.	30	28	—
Pigs' Chlings	猪	lb.	30	27	—
" Brains	猪	lb.	15	15	—
" Feet	猪	lb.	15	15	—
" Fry	猪	lb.	28	18	—
" Head	猪	lb.	18	20	—
" Heart	猪	lb.	15	10	—
" Kidneys	猪	lb.	13	10	—
" Liver	猪	lb.	45	30	24
" Pork Chop	猪	lb.	35	25	23
" Leg	猪	lb.	35	25	23
" Loin	猪	lb.	42	60	70
" Fat or Lard	猪	lb.	21	21	—
Sheep's Head & Feet	羊	per set	80	60	70
" Heart	羊	each	10	8	7
" Kidneys	羊	lb.	14	12	10
" Liver	羊	lb.	36	25	25
Sucking Figs, to order	羊	lb.	25	25	22
" Suet, Beef	羊	lb.	30	20	18
" Mutton	羊	lb.	28	28	26
" Veal	羊	lb.	22	20	20
" Sausages	羊	lb.	28	—	—
" No. 1	羊	lb.	32	—	—

Fish.

Barbel	魚	lb.	42	16	24
Bream	魚	"	35	20	16
Canton Fresh Water	魚	"	34	—	—
Carp	魚	"	36	13	16
Catfish	魚	"	35	16	27
Codfish	魚	"	34	12	9
Crabs	魚	"	42	16	17
Cuttle, Fish	魚	"	30	23	26
Dab	魚	"	39	16	27
Dace	魚	"	38	23	16
Dog Fish	魚	"	22	20	—
Sels, Conger	魚	"	34	10	8
" Fresh Water	魚	"	35	16	—
" Yellow	魚	"	33	10	8
Frogs	魚	"	72	26	30
Garoupa	魚	"	74	32	25
Gudgeon	魚	"	30	40	30
Herrings	魚	"	30	22	18
Halibut	魚	"	35	13	23
Labrus	魚	"	35	18	15
Loach	魚	"	56	32	13
Loach, 2	魚	"	56	22	24
Mackerel	魚	"	34	32	21
Monk Fish	魚	"	40	20	30
Mullet	魚	"	36	13	2
Oysters	魚	"	36	12	2
Parrot Fish	魚	"	32	14	9
Perch	魚	"	32	30	15
Pike	魚	"	35	16	9
Plaice	魚	"	35	26	29
Pomfret, White	魚	"	42	36	30
Pomfret, Black	魚	"	35	36	45
Prawns	魚	"	62	10	14
Ray	魚	"	22	10	14
Rock Fish	魚	"	30	13	18
Salmon	魚	"	32	22	10
Shark	魚	"	50	66	80
Skate	魚	"	22	8	10
Shrimps	魚	"	45	32	30
Snapper	魚	"	40	28	28
Soles	魚	"	42	22	28
Tench	魚	"	35	26	35
Trot	魚	"	35	18	12
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GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

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WILL ALL MEMBERS who are desirous of playing Football for either the First or Second Teams during the coming Season kindly fill in a registration form as soon as possible.

Forms can be had from the No. 1 boy at the Club House or from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Smith, Kowloon-Canton Railway.

RETRENCHMENT COMMISSION.

ANY PERSON desirous of submitting proposals or suggestions for effecting economies in the administration of any branch of the Public Service should communicate with the Secretary at the Treasury Solicitor's Office, Post Office Building.

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**NOTICE OF INTERIM
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. (4%), amounting to FORTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Fully-Paid Shares and TEN CENTS PER SHARE on the Partly-Paid Shares of the Company, for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1930, will be paid on FRIDAY, the 1st AUGUST, 1930, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Registered Office of the Company, Exchange Building, 4th floor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 28th July to FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. L. MCKENZIE,
Secretary.

**ASSOCIATION OF SUBSCRIBERS
OF THE KOWLOON TONG
BUILDING SCHEME.**

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Kowloon Tong Building Scheme are hereby requested to attend a most important Meeting to be held on SATURDAY, 26th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. at the Garden City Club, No. 9, Cumberland Road, Kowloon Tong, to discuss a proposal for the final settlement of the scheme and to pass any necessary resolutions in connection therewith.

Dated the 18th July, 1930.
By Order of the Executive Committee.

H. F. UN,
Hon. Secretary.

**THE HONG KONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
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AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1930, will be payable on FRIDAY, 8th August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, 8, Chater Road.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 8th July to THURSDAY, the 1st August (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 17th July, 1930.

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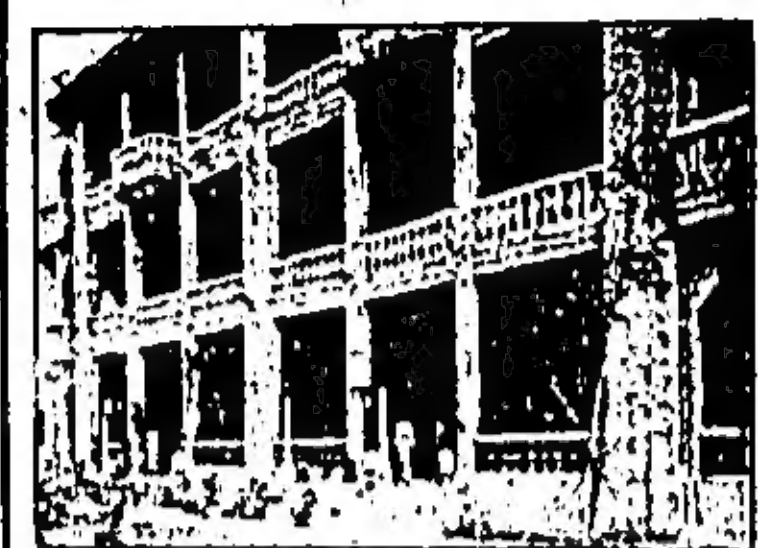
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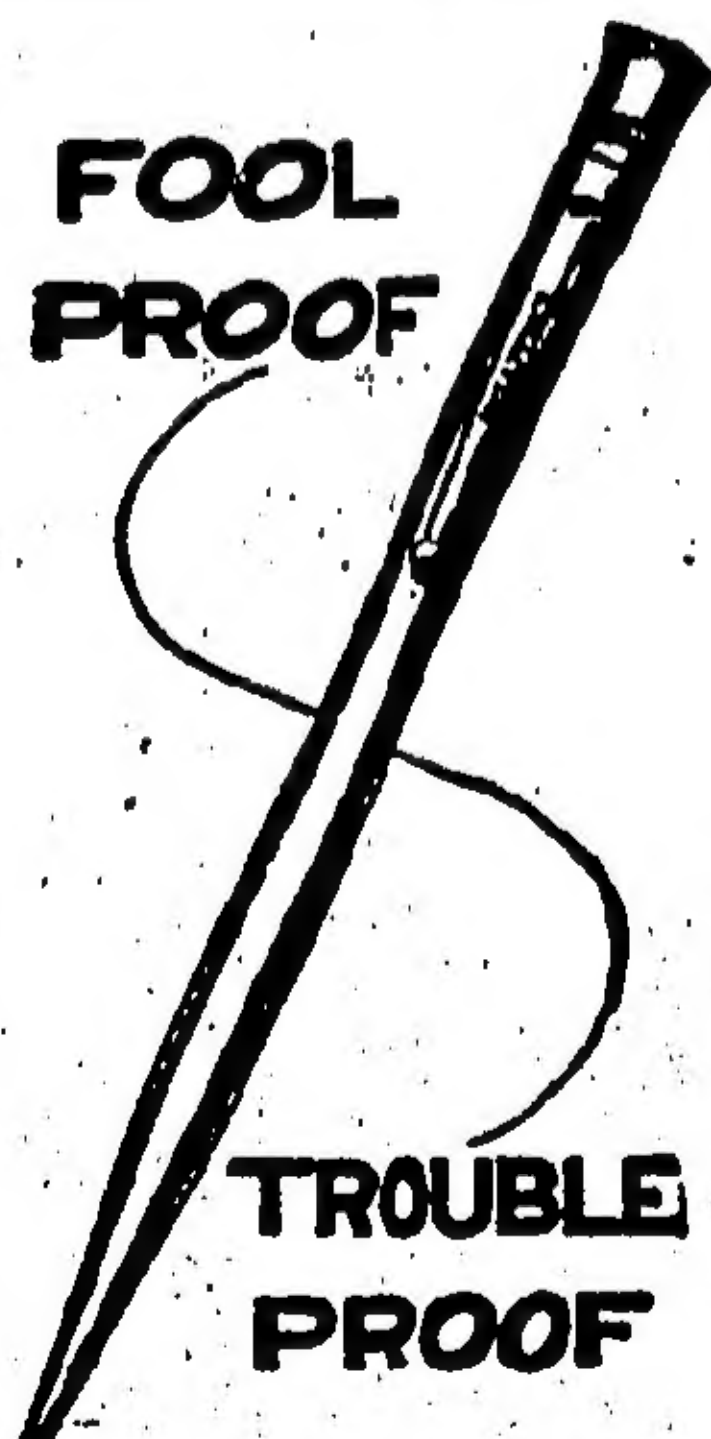
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**ARCTIC ROUTE TO
CANADA.**

**The Greenland
Expeditions.**

ADVENTUROUS EXPLOIT.

Two expeditions, one German and one British, are spending next winter on the Greenland ice-cap. The German party, under Wegener, is already out there, while the British contingent, led by Mr. H. G. Watkins, whose enterprises at Edge Island and in Labrador entitled him to first place among our younger explorers, is almost ready to start. While the Germans have a meteorological objective (like the Hobbs Michigan University group who wintered three years ago at the head of South Strom fjord), Watkins pursues the bold idea of a direct route from London to Winnipeg across Iceland and over the Greenland ice cap near the Arctic Circle. His scheme is to examine the possibilities for an airway crossing the inland ice, which must clearly be the critical stage in any projected service.

In order to follow the progress of these attractively original undertakings, it is desirable to have a much clearer conception than most people possess of Greenland where Wegener's troop of pack horses will be just as amusing a novelty for the natives as Watkins' future air line. It is, in all probability, the most peculiar country on earth. Politically, to begin with, it is as systematically isolated as Tibet or Nepal. Denmark controls it as a crown monopoly through an organisation called Gronlands Styrelse. No business men and no tourists are tolerated, nor are ships allowed to call at the ports except in case of emergency or for brief and severely restricted visits with a particular object, satisfactory to the government. Scientists and genuine explorers are welcomed, and are supported with an astonishing generosity at every point.

Life in Greenland.

The administration represents a conception of trusteeship so advanced, that a League of Nations mandate is merely exploitation by comparison; absolutely no profit is allowed, the interests of the Eskimo take clear precedence of economic development, and any surplus on the monopoly is applied for the benefit of the population, which (in a country four times the size of France) is rather smaller than the population of Maidenhead, or Malvern.

Life in Greenland is comparatively simple. Even on the civilised south-west coast, with its mixed race of Greenlanders and a sprinkling of Danish officials, there are no railways, cars, hotels, public-houses, restaurants, shops (except the Styrelse stores), cinema, agricultural crops (except lettuce and parsley grown in cucumber frames), trees (except willow and birch scrub), nights (at this season), employers, dogs (locally prohibited as a nuisance), or crimes since the last murder seventy years ago. There are, on the other hand, photographers, many motor-launches, co-operative fish-curing centres, excellent schools, a high cost of living, a "Parliament," and wireless stations.

Extreme Communism.

In addition to the enforced natural simplicity the dominant feature is the extreme form of communism adopted. For example, if a family goes away on a visit its house is put at the disposal of anyone who turns up in the meantime, and no private dealing with the outside world is allowed. At Angmagssalik, on the east coast, in the neighbourhood of which Watkins is to make his base, the pure Eskimo population leads a simpler life still. Of foodstuffs the store normally sells only coffee, sugar, and tobacco; bread is kept in reserve in case of famine, but the people must ordinarily make their living by hunting in the traditional manner, although, of course, with modern weapons. This has proved the only means of maintaining the quality and numbers of the stock; its success is shown by the fact that while Eskimo elsewhere are going rapidly downhill, those in Greenland are increasing.

If Watkins succeeds in blazing the trail for an airway from London to Winnipeg across the ice-cap the isolation of Greenland will not necessarily be affected. There is not a level yard in inhabited areas where aeroplanes could land; the feasibility of establishing an airport at six or eight thousand feet on the inland ice remains to be investigated. But in any case the psychological result of the present activity is bound to be considered.

**NEARER NORMALITY
IN SPAIN.**

BERENGUER'S SUCCESSOR.

After the past days of excitement we are now enjoying a certain amount of peace, although its limited nature is shown by the fact that the authorities were compelled to give up their intention of reopening Madrid University owing to failure to obtain the Cabinet's promise that the police should not be present. The University authorities were aware that the absence of the police would encourage the students to indulge in some minor demonstrations, but this would have faded away by itself, whereas the presence of the police would in all likelihood have resulted in conflicts with them and casualties among the students. The fact that none of the police was wounded by bullets during the recent collisions outside the Faculty of Medicine goes to show that the students carried no firearms and, therefore, the police were not justified in using their own. The authorities alleged intervention on the part of non-student elements and revolutionary workmen, but this has been amply refuted by subsequent investigation. The fact remains that the Spanish police showed themselves incapable of feeling their way in facing a crowd without resorting to the use of their sabres and firearms.

So long as the Universities continue to be closed, and public political activities suppressed, all may continue to be more or less quiet. But the very fact that all this is necessary for the maintenance of order shows that the Berenguer Cabinet has quite failed to secure the normal situation to which it was entrusted. It is impossible to carry on indefinitely by allowing public political propaganda one day and suspending it the next, all under a queer regime of mixed dictatorship and liberty.

This is generally recognised, although Palace quarters, which have shown their disapproval of General Berenguer's action in allowing certain republican demonstrations, acknowledge his entire loyalty to the Crown, for which they give him all credit. The attempt to create a Cabinet formed by army generals, which failed last week, secured no support from the troops garrisoned in the provinces, with the exception, perhaps, of those at Barcelona. One of its leaders was General Martinez Ando, who showed such severity whilst acting as Civil Governor at Barcelona; had he and his followers succeeded in obtaining power, Spain would have been plunged into a regime of reprisals reminiscent of the Fascist one in Italy. Now that this attempt at an open Fascist regime has failed, the alternative Liberal solution seems to be having much support.

The difficulty in carrying this into effect lay in finding a man of the necessary high political qualities who would be prepared to lead it. The majority of Liberal leaders, including Senor Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the Reformist party, made the condition that the King should agree to Parliament being given full powers, including power to decide whether Spain should in future be governed as a monarchy or a republic. To this the King refused to agree. Eventually, and after lengthy discussion with him on the subject, it was agreed that Senor Santiago Alba should be entrusted with the dual task of saving the Monarchy and reforming the Constitution. A Constitutional Amendment has been the subject of discussion for the last few weeks. It would take the form of an additional clause to the Constitution of 1876 whereby the King would agree to assign part of his prerogatives under the Constitution to Parliament. Senor Alba is to form a Cabinet next October to succeed General Berenguer. It is not yet known whether General Berenguer or Senor Alba will hold the general election.

It will be interesting to watch the attitude of the remainder of the Liberal party towards Senor Alba, although it may be anticipated that a good number of Liberals will oppose him. Senor Alba can count on the support of some important elements in Catalonia, including Senor Camp, the price of their support being autonomy for Catalonia.

On these lines Palace quarters hope either to solve the acute problem of the existing situation or at all events to gain time—Manchester Guardian.

**SHY CEYLON
MOTHERS.**

**Difficulties of Child
Welfare Work.**

Things are difficult for Ceylon welfare workers. If in an unguarded moment, they say to a mother, "Your baby's looking well and bonny," they make an enemy for life. The mother quails before this "discourtesy" (as such a compliment is regarded), for she believes that it is a spell cast upon the child to make it ill.

So said Mr. J. H. de Saram, addressing the mothers at Kettering Child Welfare Exhibition in mail week. Mr. de Saram is superintendent of health education in Ceylon, a town of which last year won the Empire Baby Week Shield.

"I come here to learn and not to teach," declared Mr. de Saram, who was very anxious that Ceylon should not be confused with India, and the "horrible things" happening there as described in the book, "Mother India."

In his country, he said, the infant mortality rate was very high, 40,000 children dying every year—a rate of 172 per 1,000, as against 60-70 in Britain. Four thousand mothers were lost annually, also a rate of 19 per 1,000 live births, as against four or five in England.

This was due to many causes. First of all there was a certain amount of ignorance and prejudice, which the British welfare workers were fighting with greater success than the Ceylon helpers were. Then the latter lacked facilities, and had to contend with certain diseases peculiar to the climate—such as malaria and hookworm—which weakened the mothers. Ninety per cent. of the people were infected with hookworm.

"In our enlightened centres we have first-class hospitals, maternity homes, doctors, and nurses, but in the rural areas people prefer to go to the village midwife, who has no scientific knowledge. We have three classes of people—the Ceylonese, the Europeans and the immigrant Europeans the infant mortality bourners from India. Among the rate is only 17 per thousand.

"When I left, Ceylon had six baby weeks. The great difficulty is to get the mothers to attend the centres, or baby clinics as we call them. They are too shy to talk to a doctor, and won't show their babies. We have had baby shows without the babies, the infants having been shown to the doctor in private.

Wonderful Loyalty.

"We have 'little mothers' classes," where girls are taught cookery and domestic science, so that when they become mothers they will not be too shy to come to the clinics. Once you get these people's confidence their loyalty is wonderful. Some travel ten miles to the centres, and so great is the rush to see the Baby Week exhibitions that we must have the police to hold the people back and prevent them from tearing down the barriers.

"Persons journey 30 miles by bus, and loiter about for half a day, to get a chance of entering the exhibition, so great is the interest. You haven't aroused anything like that keenness in your country."



QUEEN'S present George Jessel in "Love Live and Laugh," another stirring story of the War. The case of a girl, who believes her lover killed at the front, marrying a doctor in the hospital in which she is a nurse is the theme of this picture. George Jessel returns injured and blind-only to have his sight restored by the girl's husband. A talkie film.

CENTRAL features Gary Cooper in "The Virginian," a film similar in more respects than one to "The Covered Wagon." Gary Cooper and Mary Brian in a rough Western romance provide a splendid entertainment. Richard Arlen, star of "Four Feathers" takes the role of a ring leader of a band of cattle rustlers. A talkie film.

MAJESTIC presents Gary Cooper and Fay Wray in "The Legion of the Condemned," a Paramount picture. A rival picture to "Wings" and another glimpse of the War from the cockpit make this film one of the best seen out here. The photography is good and the story fantastical. A silent film.

STAR presents William Boyd and Lupe Velez in "Lady of the Pavements." D. W. Griffith has chosen the romance of the low and high born as the theme for his latest picture, "Lady of the Pavements." A silent film.

WORLD presents "Four Sons," a picture in which pathos, drama and colour are perfectly blended. This is another war picture and deals with the destinies of four Bavarian brothers. One travels to New York and there marries an American girl. War breaks out and he takes up arms against his brothers. A silent film.

**SENSATION AT LE
TOUQUET.**

**Lady Wins £60,000 in
Two Nights.**

London, June 29.
Le Touquet.—An English lady visitor caused a sensation by winning £60,000 in two nights at open bank.
She won £4,000 in one coup and the bank was temporarily cleaned out.
It is believed that the man running the bank has lost £80,000 since Whitstun.

48-HOUR WEEK.

Dr. Paranjpye (India) announced at a meeting of the International Labour Conference, that he would vote in favour of the draft convention providing for an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week for salaried employees, as India wished to help the countries primarily interested in securing an international understanding on a difficult and important question, but this did not imply that India would ratify the convention, which would require careful consideration.

The draft convention was later adopted by 78 votes to 31.



"Hush!" by Edith Manning.

Tread softly on the stairway,
An' softly close the door,
Our baby's got a fever,
Which he's never had before.

Most times he is so happy,
An' now he hear his cries,
Brings such a dreadful heart-ache,
And burning to my eyes.

I thought I'd ask the doctor,
To make him quickly well,
'Cos he's our only baby,
Now I'm a ground-up gel.

But doctor only smiled and said,
'Jus' run and play, my dear,
'We've Tablets that are Baby's Own.

"There's nothing much to fear."

So now I feel much happier,
'Cos always when I'm sick,
I ask my mummy for them too,
An' get well—Oh! so quick!



**BABY'S OWN
TABLETS**

For Children's Ailments.

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AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
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PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
*JEYPORE	5,318	20th July	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KALAN	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	16th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KIDDERPORE	5,331	19th Aug.	Straits, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi.
*KASHMIR	8,935	30th Aug.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
MANTUA	10,946	13th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
*KASHGAR	9,065	27th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TILAWA	10,000	10th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALAMBA	8,018	23rd Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	14th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

*NELLORE	6,853	1st Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville.
TANDA	6,958	4th Aug.	Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,600	8th Oct.	

* Will call Sandakan.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong
to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo,
Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as in-
dicement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KASHMIR	8,985	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALAMBA	8,018	2nd Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*BORDA	—	3rd Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
TALMA	10,000	10th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
MANTUA	10,946	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHGAR	9,065	20th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*BIRIRIMA	—	31st Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
MALWA	10,980	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NAGPORE	5,283	23rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KYBER	8,114	28th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MOREA	10,954	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KARMALA	9,125	15th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MACE DONIA	11,120	24th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*BANALLA	—	27th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
BAWALPINDI	10,619	7th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RANCHI	10,650	5th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	8,985	20th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
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All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received
at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
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We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can
accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office: 64, Cornmarket Road Central, Hong Kong. Tel. 20459.
Shipyard: Sham-Sui-ye, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Kowloon Tel. 57009.
Estimates furnished on application.
Hong Kong, April 1, 1930.

BOATSWAIN HELD
FOR MURDER.Man Who Was Found
in U.S. Ship.

Nils Sture Ekrot (47), a Swedish
boatswain in the American steamer
Steel Age (9,000 tons, owned by the
Isthmian Line of New York City),
was remanded in custody at East
Ham charged with the murder of
Charles Clark, aged 59, another
member of the crew, by stabbing
him with a clasp knife.

Clark's body was found in the
ship, which was berthed in the Royal
Albert Dock.

Detective-Inspector Lawrence said
that when Ekrot was told of the
charge he replied, "I do not know
what happened that night. I can-
not remember anything about it."

Ekrot was remanded in custody
for eight days.

Ekrot did not attend the inquest
which was held at East Ham.

Wyndham Clark said that the
dead man, his brother, was born an
Englishman. He had not heard
that he had become a naturalised
American.

Dr. Ambrose, the coroner, said he
understood there had been a
"drunken row" in the ship, in which
several men fought.

Dr. Ambrose refused to continue
until witnesses were brought from
the ship, and the inquest was ad-
journing for this to be done.

When the case was resumed,
Ekrot and other members of the
crew were present.

Evidence was given that Clark
was very drunk on the night in
question.

A verdict of murder by some
person or persons unknown was
recorded.

KOTA PINANG.

NEW ROTTERDAM LLOYD
CARGO LINERS.

The Rotterdam Lloyd have
taken over from the builders the
sixth motorship of their Kota
class, named Kota Pinang, and
constructed by the Netherland
Shipbuilding Co., Amsterdam. Two
other vessels of the same class are
still under construction at Rotter-
dam and Flushing respectively.

The Kota Pinang is of 454 feet
6 inches length over all, 44 feet
4 inches length b.p., 60 feet
6 inches breadth, and 33 feet
6 inches in depth, with a dead-
weight capacity of 9,500 tons.
Accommodation for 18 passengers
is provided in nine cabins, with
dining room and smoke-room, and
2,000 native pilgrims can be car-
ried.

A service speed of 14 knots is
attained by a Fijenoord M. A. N.
Diesel engine of 5,200 s.h.p.

HONG KONG TIDE

The tide-table given below has been
obtained by aid of the Tide-predict-
ing Machine, which includes 40 com-
ponents for the better prediction of
tides from the result of the analysis
of the tidal observations, taken at
the Kowloon tidal observatory under
the direction of Dr. Doherty during
the years 1887, 1888, and 1889.

The times and heights are given
for Kowloon; but they may be used
for the Victoria Naval Yard and
Aberdeen, the differences being very
small.

The times of high and low-water
must not be considered to coincide
with the times of slack-water and
change of current, the two phenomena
being quite distinct.

July 25 to 31, 1930.

DATE	High Water	Low Water
July	Standard Time	Standard Time
July 25	2.0	1.18
July 26	2.1	1.17
July 27	2.2	1.16
July 28	2.3	1.15
July 29	2.4	1.14
July 30	2.5	1.13
July 31	2.6	1.12

TRAVEL A.O. LINE

To AUSTRALIA: Calling at Manila (P. I.), Thursday Is., Cairns, Townsville,
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STEAMER

CHANGTAE

TAIPING

12th Aug.

22nd Aug.

25th Aug.

10th Sept.

12th Oct.

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INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Tian via S'ow & S'hai	CHIAKSANG	Sun., 27th July at 10 a.m.
Tian via S'ow & S'hai	FOOSHING	Wed., 30th July at 10 a.m.
Tian via S'ow & S'hai	KWANGSANG	Sun., 3rd Aug. at 10 a.m.
S'ow, Penang & Calcutta	HIOHSANG	Wed., 6th Aug. at 10 a.m.
S'ow, Penang & Calcutta	YUEHSANG	Tues., 29th July at Noon
S'ow, Penang & Calcutta	KUNHSANG	Wed., 6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
S'ow, Penang & Calcutta	SUISANG	Fri., 15th Aug. at 3 p.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe	SUISANG	Sun., 27th July at 10 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe	KUTSANG	Tues., 19th Aug. at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Hioji & Kobe	NAMSANG	Wed., 5th Aug. at 7 a.m.
Sandakan	MAUSANG	Thurs., 31st July at Noon
Sandakan	HINSANG	Thurs., 14th Aug. at Noon
Tian via S'ow & Fouchow	CHEONGSHING	Sun., 27th July at 7 a.m.
Tian via S'ow & Fouchow	CHEONGSHING	Tues., 5th Aug. at 7 a.m.

SUMMER TRIPS TO JAPAN—Excellent first class accom-
modation on through steamers from Calcutta to Japan at
the specially reduced return fares of £175 to Kobe and
£200 to Yokohama. These return tickets are available for
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O.S.K.Six Motor Ships to be
Placed on Run.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha are
always endeavouring to make every
possible improvement to their
various services operating in all
parts of the world with a view to
meeting the satisfaction and con-
fidence of both exporters and im-
porters.

Six motorships have been under
construction for the company to be
placed on the New York run and
the first of these, the Kinal Maru,
is now completed and is due to
arrive in Hong Kong on June 27.
She will sail for New York via the
Panama Canal on June 29. It is
expected that the trip to New York
will occupy 43 days.

The six ships are all similar and
will have a gross tonnage of 8,400
tons with a capacity of 14,260 tons.
They will be 463½ feet in length
and 60½ feet wide, with a depth of
40½ feet. They are expected to
attain a speed of 18 knots per hour.

The other five ships are the
Kwanio Maru, Hokuroku Maru,
Tokai Maru, Sanyo Maru and
Kwansai Maru.

NEW TORPEDO
SEAPLANE.Anglo-German Product
Bought by Sweden.

One of the most deadly aerial
weapons yet devised, an especially
fast torpedo seaplane, the combined
product of the German aircraft
firm of Heinkel and the British
Armstrong-Siddeley aero engine
factory at Coventry, has been pur-
chased by the Swedish Govern-
ment.

This new torpedo seaplane has a
700-h.p. Armstrong-Siddeley en-
gine and can carry a torpedo
weighing over a ton. Flying at a
height so great that it is virtually
invisible, it can swoop down at a
speed approaching 200 miles an
hour towards an enemy ship,
launch its torpedo and rise again
almost vertically out of range of
the ship's guns.

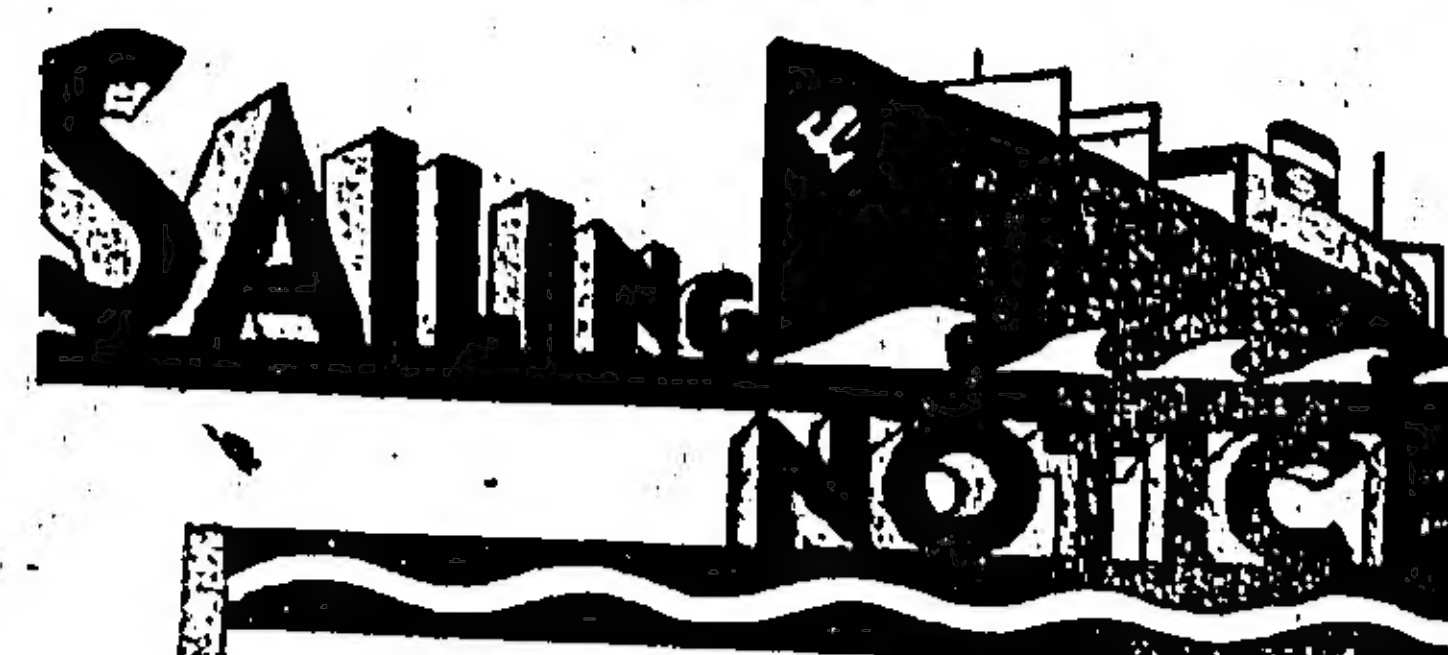
ALLEGED MURDER ON
KASHIMA MARU.Seaman Charged at
West Ham.

Senmatsu Yoshimoto, aged twenty-
five, a Japanese seaman, of the
steamship Kashima Maru, lying in
the Royal Victoria Dock, Custom
House, was remanded at West Ham
Police Court last month accused of
the murder of Koichi Miyake, aged
twenty-four, on board the Kashima
Maru, at 10.30 p.m. on June 11.

BRITISH LEADS.

INCREASED BUILDING OF
MOTOR SHIPS.

Rugby, July 9.
Figures for the first six months
of the year show a considerable
growth in motor-ship construction.
Of 105 motor-ships, totalling 600,
000 tons gross, put into commission
throughout the world, forty, repre-
senting 248,000 tons gross, were
built in the United Kingdom. Japan
comes next with twelve vessels,
100,000 tons gross; followed by
Holland, Denmark and Sweden, each
with approximately 60,000 tons
gross, although Holland produced
only five vessels against twelve and
thirteen for Denmark and Sweden
respectively. The anticipated con-
struction figures for the whole of
1930 show a substantial increase on
those of last year.



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Tuesdays. a.m. Tuesdays. a.m.

Pres. Taft ... July 29, 1 Pres. McKinley ... Aug. 5

Pres. Jefferson ... Aug. 12 Pres. Grant ... Aug. 19

Pres. Lincoln ... Aug. 26 Pres. Cleveland ... Sept. 2

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Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Mar-

seilles, New York and Boston.

8 a.m. 8 a.m.

Pres. Van Buren ... July 27 Pres. Polk ... Sun., Aug. 24

Pres. Garfield ... Aug. 10 Pres. Adams ... Sept. 7

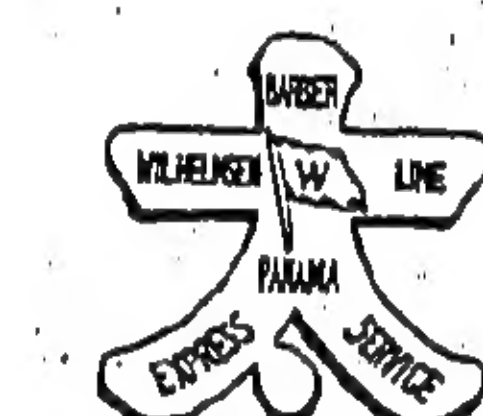
TO MANILA

6 p.m. 6 p.m.

Pres. McKinley ... July 29 Pres. Grant ... Aug. 12

Pres. Jefferson ... Aug. 2 Pres. Lincoln ... Aug. 19

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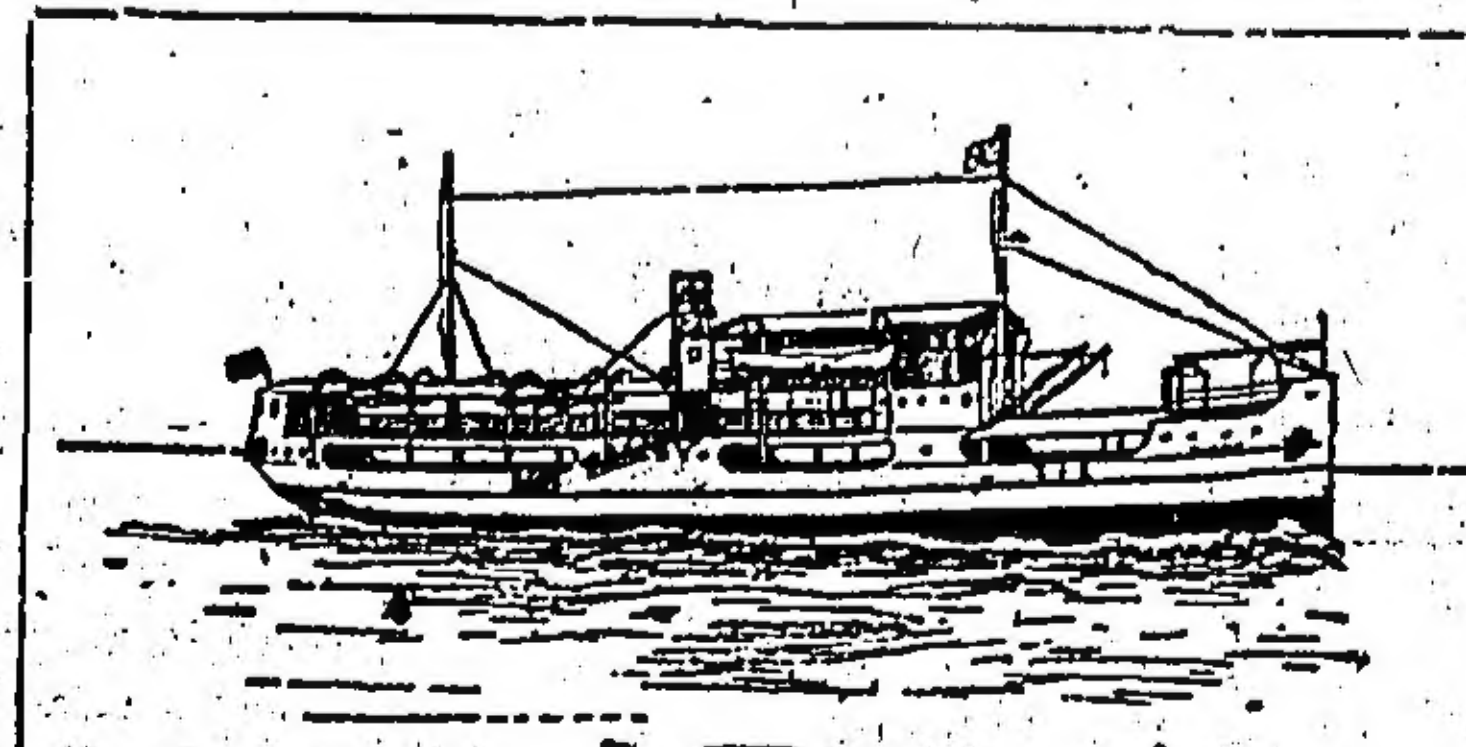
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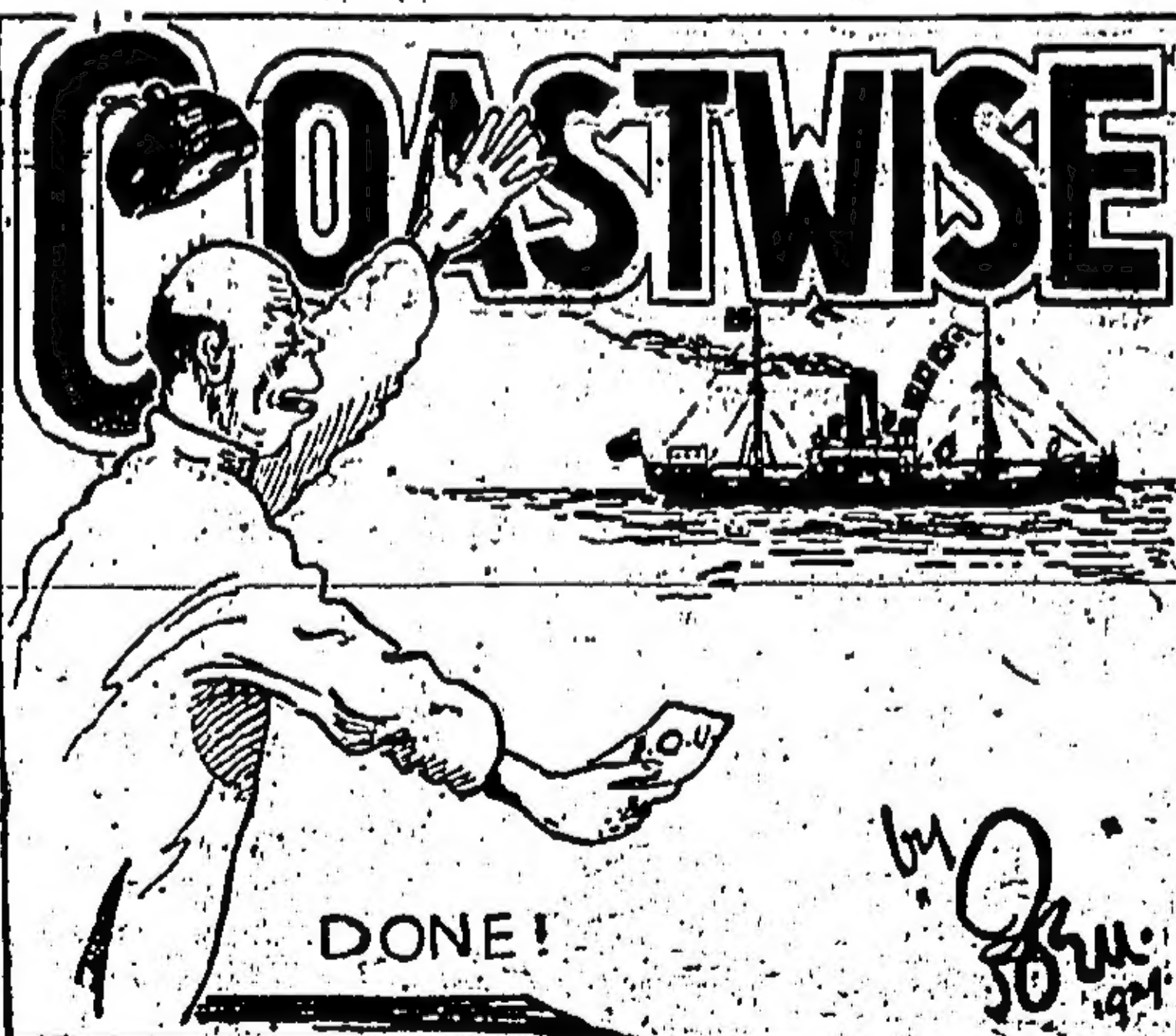
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Strand, W.C.2.

Hong Kong, Friday, July 25, 1930.

SENSATIONALISTS.

Once again the sensationalists have been disappointed; robbed of an emotional experience. Yesterday saw them on tip-toe with excitement, peering through the rain-blurred windows, trying ineffectually to telephone to the Royal Observatory, or studying the China Mail typhoon map. Was it coming; when would it come; what would it be like; would it do much damage? These and kindred questions were no doubt rained upon many of us by those people who go through life seeking "emotional experiences." They belong to the type which can never forget the occasions of *mal-de-mer* that overcame them when crossing the Indian Ocean, or whose ten-minute flight in an aeroplane with Mr. Vaughan Fowler at Kai Tak will never cease to be a topic of conversation, like Mrs. Levy's appendix in "Abie's Irish Rose." They thought that a typhoon would be "exciting," "thrilling," something to "write home about." They wanted to shiver and crouch in a corner and wince with dramatic agony as the vast fury of wind and lightning and rain made the walls tremble as though some heavenly trumpeter had outdone the fanfare of Jericho. They read their newspapers with the eager precision of a young school master correcting the exercises of his first class. They studied maps with a ruthless care which, if they could only use in the office, would make them tal-
pans in a month. They found "exact" were the typhoon was

"located," and gave wild prophecies (more welcome than the Observatory's callous reticences to the Press), concerning just when and where it would strike the Colony.

And it never came. Just a gale of wind, such as one might experience at any time at Home during March, a few disgusted rolls of thunder, and the kind of rain that we hear is always falling on the West coast of Africa. "Oh, what a shame!" one lady was actually overheard to exclaim when she heard that the typhoon had generously avoided the Colony and all danger was past. She wanted an "emotional experience" and she was "terribly" disappointed that nothing should have happened. The fate that people of this kind deserve is something akin to those delightful little methods of "Torquemada," the Grand Inquisitor. Do they really want this sort of thing to happen; just for the sake of a cheap "thrill?"

"At Fukuoka 11 persons were killed ashore and 21 are missing. Eighty-eight were injured, and over 1,000 houses were destroyed and 10,000 damaged. At Nagasaki, where the wind attained a velocity of 112 miles an hour, it is reported that 600 houses were destroyed and 1,800 damaged, and over 200 boats, mostly sampans, sunk."

"Thrilling," isn't it, this account of drowning and sinking, of people ruined and homeless? And they would like to see something of the kind in Hong Kong, no doubt, that they might the better write Home to their sisters or brothers, or young men or young women, giving the kind of "vivid" description that some of our much-maligned journalists are said to use. Often persons of this type see the "fun" in a "scrap," which may be a war involving the lives of thousands of men on both sides. They dash into a street when the fire engine clatters through, and hungrily watch the flames spreading their way to disaster. In the less-enlightened days of our race, they used to gather in the market square to see the martyrs burned or the poor wretch suffering agony in the stocks. It gave them a "thrill." What a pestilence is this neurotic craving for sensation! Based on subtle, dim origins of sadism, which is the "art" of delighting in others' pain, it is the one weakness of women. It places them under our protection and may sometimes seem, in the diverse phrases that it takes, to be charming. But with a man, who is not so immune from this disease as we should like, it is far from charming. It is deplorable.

Yet we must not, perhaps, be too critical of these sensation mongers. Where would a certain section of the Press be without them?

News in Brief.

One case of typhoid fever was notified yesterday.

The China Mail regrets to report the death, which occurred yesterday after a few days' illness, of Patricia Fowler, the infant daughter of Mr. R. Fowler, of the Prisons Department. Death was due to meningitis.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed on a Chinese named Lam Choi at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning by Mr. Whyte-Smith. He pleaded guilty to the larceny of some clothing from a married woman living at 4, Cheung Lok Street.

As the result of a collision in the harbour yesterday, between a Cheung Chau ferry launch and a junk, which was anchored off Kennedy Town, three children belonging to the junk were drowned. The junk was badly holed and sank. Five men and three women were rescued by another junk which was near by, but the three children, two girls and a boy, disappeared.

A remand of 24 hours was granted at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning by Mr. Whyte-Smith in a case in which Tung Fuk was charged with the theft of a felt hat, a raincoat, a woollen blanket, and a mah jong set, the property of Mr. T. Imura, of the M.B.K., residing at 2, King's Terrace. Det. Segrt. Fitches prosecuted.

CORRESPONDENCE

"CRAZY FLYING."

[To the Editor of "China Mail."]
Sir,—In your yesterday's issue you published a leading article under the heading of "Crazy Flying" and from it I gather you are under the impression that the Hong Kong Flying Club is embarking on a "crazy policy," as a Member of the Committee I assure you that this is not the case and the exhibition to be given on August 3 by Mr. Howes, the Club Instructor, is for the entertainment of the Club Members who will doubtless be present in large numbers. There is no intention on the part of either the Committee or Mr. Howes to teach "crazy flying" or even to permit a should any Member indulge in this form of aviation.

Regarding "crazy flying," this is a perfectly safe form of aerial stunt when carried out by an experienced pilot and there is no question that the proposed exhibition is to include any manoeuvre which will either endanger Mr. Howes or the machine.

You also bring up the question of the Flying Club opening up an air line between this Colony and Canton. I should like to point out that the operation of an air line is a matter that requires a very much larger staff than the Club has and, besides, an air line is a commercial proposition whilst the Club is not. Plans are already being prepared for the operation of air lines to and from this Colony and as soon as they are ready they will be placed before the Hong Kong Government.

Thinking you in anticipation of publication of this letter,

Yours, etc.,

R. VAUGHAN FOWLER.

Hong Kong, July 25.

FORGED NOTE.

CHASE, CAPTURE, AND CONVICTION.

Detective Sergeant Johnson yesterday afternoon charged a Chinese before Mr. H. R. Butters for uttering a false five piastre French bank note. It was alleged that the accused tendered the note at an ice cream shop and demanded \$5.00 in local currency. A foki of the shop, however, ascertained from a money changer that the note was worth only \$3.10, and change was given to the accused at that rate. As soon as accused had left the master of the shop opposite gave information that the note was forged, and accordingly accused was chased and arrested. A foki of the shop opposite said that he recognized the accused as the man who had passed a similar forged note in his shop in April and obtained change for it. After Mr. Y. Segalen, accountant of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, had given expert evidence on the note,

CHAINED BY NECK AND FEET.

Alleged Torture of Witnesses.

IMPORTANT ISSUES.

The extradition case against three Chinese who are wanted by the Canton authorities for alleged murder in the village of Tai-fu, in Namhoi district, again occupied the attention of Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday.

This is the case in which Mr. Hin-shing Lo, for the defence lodged a protest against the imprisonment at Fatshan of a party of men who were sent up to procure photographs for the defence.

Yeung Yau was one of the men who was so detained by the Chinese Police. He went into the witness box yesterday and testified that before being released, he was, with the other members of the party, kept in a Chinese temple in Fatshan. He was chained by the neck and feet, and at one period, saw Tam Kwai, another member of the party, who looked as if he had been tortured. There were burns around his ankles, while his back also showed welts and bruises, suggesting that he had been severely beaten.

Tam Kwai is still in custody, although the other members of his party have been released. Claimed by the defence as one of their most important witnesses, his detention by the Chinese authorities has been in the course of the case the subject of much criticism by Mr. Hin-shing Lo, counsel for the defence, who contended that his case has been crippled thereby.

Mr. Lo argued that such interference was unwarranted, and, irrespective of whether a prima facie case had been made out or not, he asked for the discharge of all the fugitives on the ground that there had been a deliberate interference with witnesses for the defence by preventing them from obtaining material evidence. He characterised this as an attempt to pervert the course of justice.

Frame Of Mind.

Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, referring to Tam Kwai's interest in the case, said that the man went up there of his own accord, and it had been shown that on reaching Tai-fu village he was afraid to go in, but sent the others on to take photographs of the scene of the crime. That showed what Tam Kwai's frame of mind was at the time. His subsequent arrest by the Chinese authorities was in connection with a matter entirely dissociated from the present case. In reply to representations from the Hong Kong Government, the Chinese authorities had said they were unable to return Tam Kwai to Hong Kong, because they were holding him on a serious charge of associating with bandits.

Supposing the Chinese authorities returned Tam Kwai to Hong Kong, what guarantee would they have that he would be returned to them for trial on the serious charge they had against him? Within five minutes of his return to Hong Kong, a local application for writ of Habeas Corpus would be issued, and Tam Kwai would then be lost to the Chinese authorities.

Tam Kwai's detention by the Canton authorities, Mr. Fitzroy held, did not touch the present matter at all.

His Worship adjourned the proceedings for one week to consider the question.

BOY SCOUT'S DEATH.

Hong Kong Boy Scout, to-day mourn the loss of one of their young and promising members, whose death occurred yesterday at Kowloon.

Peter Douglas Rosslyn Dalziel, although 12 years of age, was a keen Scout and was much liked by all his companions. The funeral took place this morning at 9.30 o'clock and a large body of Boy Scouts were present to pay their last respects. Deep sympathy is extended to the bereaved parents.

accused said that he had come to Hong Kong from Canton only on Monday. He said that the shop foki examined the note carefully before giving him change, and suspected that a forged note was subsequently substituted for the one he had tendered. He had not been in Hong Kong prior to Monday, and so could not have passed a note in the other shop. The Magistrate considered and passed sentence of four months' hard labour.

HOME WILLS.

TIMBER IMPORTER LEAVES \$69,059.

Mr. Andrew Charles Christie (54), of Warning Camp House, Warning, Arundel, Sussex, and of 5, Royal Crescent, Brighton, chairman of Christie's Wharf, timber importers, Charlton, S.E.7, left \$69,059 (net \$46,855).

Mr. William Eden Walker (87), of Riffwood, Saltburn-on-the-Sea, formerly chief partner of Walker Maynard and Co., The Redcar Ironworks, left \$77,031 (net \$58,321).

Mr. William Joseph Butt (63), of 22, Overstrand Mansions, Battersea, S.W., and 65, Lower Thames Street, E.C., iron merchant, left \$7,909 (net \$7,257).

Mr. Fred Pook (86), of 177, Preston Road, Brighton, late senior partner of J. B. Barry and Son, Cannon Street, E.C., left \$48,787 (net \$48,719).

Mr. James John Frost (64), of The Glebe House, Hayes, Kent, a director of British Ropes and of Frost Bros., 32, Cavendish Square, W., left \$38,825 (net \$23,918).

Mr. Alexander Marr, of 41, Grosvenor Place, Aberdeen, retired paper manufacturer, left personal estate value \$26,838.

Mr. Francis Ernest Cockayne, of 465, Abbey Lane, Beauchief, Sheffield, chairman of T.B. and W. Cockayne and Co., left \$19,153 (net \$15,388).

Gross value means the total value of the estate, including both real and personal property. Net assets (which is included in gross value) represents only personal property, such as money, shares, leasehold, but not freehold property, and all personality after deduction of all liabilities, including funeral expenses and debts.

NEGRO STATUE.

PHILADELPHIA BANS ITS EXHIBITION.

Astonishment has been caused in New York by the action of the Philadelphia Art Alliance in refusing permission for the exhibition of the statue of a nude negro on the ground of race prejudice. The statue in question is the work of Mr. Antonio Salemme, a young sculptor of New York City, who is highly regarded, and he had as his model Mr. Paul Robeson, the negro singer and actor now appearing as Othello in London.

Mr. Salemme had been invited to exhibit this statue by the Sculptors' Committee of the Art Alliance, but the Executive Committee who arranged the exhibition refused permission.

The statue has been exhibited for one year at San Francisco, and is now being shown in Brooklyn Museum, Mr. Salemme says he is not interested in the adverse decision, because "we sculptors don't sell many statues in Philadelphia."

Ten Years Ago.

[From the "China Mail,"
July 25, 1920.]

To-day's dollar is worth 3/9d.

The forthcoming visit of Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, who will advise the Government on the development of Hong Kong Harbour, should occasion much interest. During the war and since the conclusion of hostilities, schemes for improving Hong Kong and adding to its prosperity have been largely talked of, special emphasis always being laid on the harbour.

Ten Years Hence.

[From the "China Mail" of
July 25, 1910.]

At the Kowloon Magistracy a Bus Company was summoned for contravening the terms of its licence by not running to scheduled time, causing grave inconvenience to passengers connecting with the Star Ferry. The Magistrate ordered the licence to be endorsed and asked the Police officer in charge to report the Company to the Inspector-General of Police.

At the Central Magistracy two landlords were summoned for not taking the necessary precautions against a typhoon. In respect of their properties in the centre of the city, The Building Authority who prosecuted, gave evidence of the "utter disregard" of warnings regarding insecure windows, doors, and roofs, and fines of \$25 each were imposed.

MURDER CASE AT TIENTSIN.

Passion for Cousin's Wife.

KEEN POLICE HUNT.

Tientsin, July 8. As already briefly reported in these columns, on Sunday, July 6, at 6.45 a.m., the body of a Chinese man was found lying face downwards on the grass south of Hai Kwan Su Road about fifty yards from the west end of London Road. The head was pointing south and the feet, which had no shoes, to the north. Aged about 30 years, the dead man was wearing a white jacket, grey trousers, black socks and yellow garters. There was a wound behind the right ear. His two fists, one of which held a folding fan, were inclined towards his chest. A small knife (not bloodstained) was found beside the body and a Chinese book was lying five or six steps away. About ten steps from the body there was a mark on the pavement as if an iron weapon had been ground there.

The B.M.C. Police considered it to be a case of murder and the coroner appointed by the Chinese authorities to hold an inquest came to the same conclusion. Investigations were immediately set on foot.

Identified Through a Book.

The Chinese book which was discovered near the dead man contained various names, among them that of a person named Chu Yuen, living at Huang Chin Hu Yuan, known to the police as a moneylender. This man was apprehended. He denied knowing the murdered man but said he knew a man named Han Teh-shing whose name was also mentioned in the book, and who was an apprentice of the murdered man. Han Teh-shing was found to be absent from Tientsin but his son said he recognised the book as belonging to a man named Wang Shu-tseng, living at 3, Yi Yin Li, French Concession.

Enquiries were made at 3, Yi Yin Li and a man named Hsiao Yin-nan was arrested there. He stated that Wang Shu-tseng, a man named Li Cheng-shan and himself had lived together. Li Cheng-shan, who had left the house, was traced to the Chinese City and through his statement and Hsiao's it was definitely established that the murdered man was Wang Shu-tseng.

His Wife's Cousin.

Li Cheng-shan, made a statement to the following effect. It seems that the murdered man had formed an illicit passion for the wife of his cousin, Li Wen-chih, and was in the habit of visiting her. He had in consequence quarrelled with his cousin. The latter had a friend, Sun Chan-shan, connected with the military, who came to Tientsin from time to time while at the same time the guilty wife was supposed to have been sent away to her husband's birthplace, Tsao Chiang-hsien, although this has not been proved. Pronounced bad feeling existed, owing to the affair of the woman, between the murdered man, Li Wen-chih and Sun Chan-shan.

Efforts were made by the Police to apprehend Li Wen-chih and Sun Chan-shan but no trace of them can be found. It has, however, been discovered that the murdered man, Li Wen-chih, and his wife had stayed in a grocery shop behind the French Cathedral for five or six days and the proprietor of this shop admits this but can throw no other light on the mystery.

The woman has disappeared and so far all efforts to find her and the two men have been unsuccessful.—Peking and Tientsin Times.

ACCIDENT AT PESHAWAR.

Two Children Shot Dead.

Peshawar, May 31.

It is officially stated that at nine o'clock this morning, at the Kabuli Gate, Peshawar, City, a rifle was accidentally discharged by a Lance Corporal on duty, hitting the wife and two children of Sardar Ganga Singh, supervisor of the military dairy farm.

The children were killed instantaneously, and the wife was removed to hospital. A huge, excited crowd assembled, and the police and military were compelled to fire in self-defence. It is reported that three people were killed, and their bodies were carried off.

The shops were closed and business in the city has been suspended. There has been no further disturbance.

PEEPS AT HAWAII.

DELIGHTFUL CORDIALITY OF RESIDENTS.

A MODERN FAIRYLAND.

None of the Polynesian islands of the Pacific ocean have as colourful and eventful a history as the islands of Hawaii. From their actual discovery by Capt. James Cook, the British navigator, in 1778, until the present day, the Hawaiian Islands have been the scene of much marine activity and commerce, while the Hawaiian nation itself has passed from a state of savagery to a high civilisation, finally to become a part of the United States.

Curiously enough, the first wealth of the islands was in agriculture alone. To-day it is agriculture which forms the basis for the economic basis of the Territory of Hawaii, but it is of a different type than former years. Instead of raising pineapples and sugar cane, as now, for the markets of the world, taro, yams, potatoes, and other foodstuffs were grown by the native farmers in small plantations.

Hawaii's location in the middle of the Pacific, with its warm climate and sheltering harbours, offered an ideal place first for the fur traders from Alaska and the Pacific northwest to winter and purchase supplies. The fur traders were the earliest white men to visit the islands in any numbers. They brought meat and large quantities of fresh vegetables, firewood, and ship supplies.

As the fur trade decreased, sandalwood in the first part of the nineteenth century brought the British and American traders in their sailing schooners to Hawaii in large numbers. The wood was gathered on the Sandwich Islands by the natives, and then shipped to ports of South China. As sandalwood became scarce, a new industry appeared to take its place. Large whaling grounds were found off the coast of Japan, and the whalers stopped at Hawaii to winter and buy supplies. They sustained the islands in the same way as the fur traders, only to a greater extent. As many as 500 whaling vessels were known to stop at the islands in a year. The last big year of the whaling era of Hawaii was in 1859. Discovery of petroleum and the Civil War caused the withdrawal of many whalers from the Pacific.

With the decline of the whaling industry, efforts were made to raise sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, rice, silk and pineapples. During the period of Chinese immigration, rice exports were high. Adverse weather conditions destroyed the silk and cotton farms, and the tobacco raised there was not of high quality. As California became more settled, the demand for sugar arose. It soon became a more profitable crop than coffee, and then the leading industry as it is to-day.

The pineapple had to be introduced to the world. In 1893, the total export value of fresh and canned pineapples amounted to less than \$15,000. In 1925, more than 8,700,000 cases of pineapples were shipped from the Territory of Hawaii.

The tribes of the five main islands were united in 1795 through the wars of Kamehameha the Great. Kamehameha saw the wisdom from association with foreigners. Two American traders, John Young and Isaac Davis, were induced to become his advisers. It was through their direction that the king was successful in his wars. Earlier he had been taught by Captain Vancouver, of the British Navy, to build larger ships. Liholiho, Kamehameha's son, abolished the taboo system and the ancient idolatrous religion of the Hawaiians. Scarcely had the king done this than American missionaries from Connecticut and Yale University arrived at Hilo and Honolulu, in 1820, to start churches and schools. The natives readily adopted Christianity and education spread rapidly, especially on the island of Oahu and Hawaii. So amenable were the kanakas to the white man and his ways of living and worshipping, that the board of American missionaries withdrew their active support in favour of native workers only thirty years later. Work of missionaries in Hawaii met with as great success as ever known.

The first printed law was published in Hawaii in 1822, regulating the conduct of seamen while ashore. The Kingdom of Hawaii was under a constitutional monarchy from 1840 until a provisional republic was set up in 1894. By 1848, the Sandwich Islands had

ROUND THE CINEMAS

"THE VIRGINIAN" AT THE CENTRAL.

FINE PHOTOGRAPHY.

With big city night life, metropolitan underworlds and the life behind the footlights furnishing a plethora of themes for audible moving pictures, it is a welcome interlude when an all-talking film such as "The Virginian" comes here. "The Virginian" is deserving of even more than comparative praise, however. Its value as high type entertainment does not lie alone in the fact that it is different from the general run of pictures. Its value as entertainment lies in its own intrinsic worth as a talking picture fabrication of rich romance, epic drama and immortal humour.

Here is a picture that "gets you and holds you" as shownmen say. It is a faithful reproduction in talking film of the novel by Owen Wister and the play by Wister and Kirk La Sells. That alone, should be a recommendation enough for any doubting Thomas. In the medium of the all-talking screen the immortal characters of the Wister classic live and breathe. All the glamorous sounds of the great outdoors are faithfully reproduced. Cowboys yell as their herd is driven, bellowing, through a swift river. Ranchers chant their typical ditties under the stars by the campfire. Gun-toting enemies bark their savage epithets. The lovers speak their hearts in the murmuring pine forest.

Add to this an ensemble of perfect character portrayals by Gary Cooper, Walter Huston, Richard Alton, Mary Brian, Eugene Palette and others, and you have a picture that is definitely a masterpiece. "The Virginian" opened at the Central Theatre yesterday for a scheduled five days' run. Nobody should miss it. It's simply great.

been admitted into the family of nations, through the action of the United States, Great Britain and France. Regular envoys and ministers were received from the kingdom by the leading nations. One of the Hawaiian monarchs was the first king ever to visit the United States and make a trip around the world. Another had the distinction of being the first sovereign to visit Japan, where he was given a royal reception. Until 1898, when annexed by the United States, the Sandwich Islands were ruled by eight monarchs of royal lineage. There were several attempts on the part of native rulers to cede the islands to both the United States and Britain at different times, but neither country accepted the invitations.

To-day Hawaii receives many thousands of visitors. Travellers are never disappointed in Honolulu. The diving boys greeting the ship as it noses its way into the inner harbour, leis thrown about one's neck upon landing, surf board riders at Waikiki beach, and hibiscus, passion flowers, and colourful tropical blossoms seen under green coconut, mango and breadfruit trees, all contribute to make a beautiful and never-to-be-forgotten impression of one of the world's most gorgeous spots. Hawaii has been made famous by the delightful cordiality of its residents who exemplify the spirit of Aloha-Oe.

Population.

Of the population of the Hawaiian Islands the Japanese are by far the largest with 136,000 Filipinos 82,000 Koreans 65,000 Portuguese 34,000 Hawaiians 28,000 Americans 3,200

The Hawaiians as a race (owing to the intermarriage with these aliens) are fast dying out and this is a pity. Sweet and comely are the maidens of Hawaii, delicate and gracious in their bearing. They live in a pleasant land and are fascinating for all their demureness. Well if you lived in a Fairyland where cherries were as big as plums, plums as big as apples, and strawberries of no account, where the procession of fruits and flowers of the season was like a pageant in a Drury Lane pantomime and where the morning air is like new wine—why, you would let business slide once in a while and kick up your heels with these fellows.

The Hawaiians are a musical people but their love songs are dreamy and pathetic. They seem always to tell you of the paradise they have lost and can never again regain. It is always the spirit of Aloha-Oe, ever so beautiful, but ever so pathetic. Someone has said of these beautiful island that it is like the kiss of the sun for pardon.

And the song of the birds for mirth. And that one is nearer God's heart than his garden. Than anywhere else on earth. —H. L. A.

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL.

To-day — Queen's Theatre.
"Love, Live and Laugh."
To-day — Star Theatre.
"Lady of the Pavements."
To-day — World Theatre.
"Four Sins."
To-day — Majestic Theatre.
"The Virginian" comes here.
"The Virginian" is deserving of even more than comparative praise, however. Its value as high type entertainment does not lie alone in the fact that it is different from the general run of pictures. Its value as entertainment lies in its own intrinsic worth as a talking picture fabrication of rich romance, epic drama and immortal humour.

Home Mail.
To-day—Inward from Europe via Siberia (Hakusan Maru); from Europe via Negapatam (Sarpedon).
To-morrow—Inward from Europe via Siberia (Jeypore) from Europe via Negapatam (Suisang); Outward for Europe via Marseilles (Hakusan Maru), 10.30 a.m.

Sports.
See Special Sports Diary on page 8.

Lammerts' Auction.
July 29—At 339, Leichikok Road, household furniture, 11 a.m.

Meeting.
To-morrow—Important meeting of Subscribers to the Kowloon Tong Building Scheme, Garden City Club, 9, Cumberland Road, Kowloon Tong, 2.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous.
July 31—Hong Kong Cricket Club Concert, 5.30 p.m.

RADIO

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 355 metres:

6-7 p.m.—Chinese Programme.
7-9 p.m.—Evening European Programme of H.M.V. and Victor Records selected and supplied by Messrs. Moutrie and Co.

"Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna."
Vienna Philharmonic Orch. (1667).
"Diane"—Waltz.
"Millions D'Arlequin"—Serenade, Cluett, Morino (Violin Solo with Guitar) (21225).

"Maire My Girl".
"For You Alone".
John Turner, Tenor (B2331).
"The Drace Way".
"Homes".
Norman Long, Humorous (2287).

"Marche Slave".
Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra (6513).
"The Chocolate Soldier".
"Sympathy".

Winnie Melville & Derek Oldham (Duet) (1602).
"Mignon"—Overture.
Chicago Symphony Orchestra (6650).

"My Wireless Set".
John Henry (Humorous) (2155).
"Old Time Song".
Jack Hylon and His Orchestra (1681).

"The God Little Boy and the Bad Little Boy".
Norman Long (Humorous) (2454).
"The Gipsy Baron"—Selection.
Ferdinand Kauffman & His Orchestra (1393).

"What is Done".
"Nocturne".
Winnie Melville & Derek Oldham (Local Duet) (1690).

"Ay, Ay, Ay".
"Ständchen".
De Groot & the Piccadilly Orchestra (2617).

"I'm Blase".
"Prophecie".
Norman Long (Humorous) (1235).

"The Waltz Dream"—Selection.
De Groot & the Piccadilly Orchestra (2684).
"In an Old-Fashioned Town".
"Wait".
John Turner, Tenor (2205).

"Zampa"—Overture.
Victor Symphony Orchestra (35985).
9 p.m.—Weather Report, Local Time and News.

9.05-10.30 p.m.—Studio Concert.
(1) "Trio"—Violoncello, Piano, Song.
(2) "Trio"—Violoncello, Piano, Song.
(3) "Trio"—Violoncello, Piano, Song.

(a) "Buy My Strawberries" (Olive).
(b) "Down Vauxhall Way" (Olive).
Mrs. O. C. Womack (Soprano).

(3) (a) "The Skipper's Courtship" (St. Quentin).
(b) "The Longshoreman" (Chester).
(c) "The Longshoreman" (Chester).
(d) "The Longshoreman" (Chester).

(4) (a) "Meditation"—Thos. (Hansen).
(b) "Gardas" (Month)—Mr. John Bragg, (Violin Solo).
(5) (a) "Memory's Home" (Buchanan).

(b) "Home Alone" (Brake).
(c) "Home Alone" (Brake).
(d) "Home Alone" (Brake).

(6) (a) "Derzhavskiy"—Glinka, a and Cider (Sunderman).
(b) "Hinton, Dinton & More" (Holiday).
(c) "Hinton, Dinton & More" (Holiday).

(7) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).
(8) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).
(9) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).

(10) (a) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).
(b) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).
(c) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).

(11) (a) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).
(b) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).
(c) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).

(12) (a) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).
(b) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).
(c) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).

(13) (a) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).
(b) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).
(c) "Blow Blow Thon Winter Wind" (Roger Quilter).

NEW

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLUE STAR LINE (1920), LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Steamer, "ROYAL STAR"

From CONTINENTAL PORTS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 25th instant.

No claims will be submitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th August or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 31st inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 25th July, 1930.

Agents.

LOVE UNREQUITED.

SPURNED ADMIRER'S REVENGE.

Sensational statements involving another man whose name she refused to disclose and an assertion that she had offered the accused her life's savings, were made on July 7 in the Shanghai Special District Court by Miss Wong Pei-ying, dancing partner of the Black Cat Cafe and complainant in the prosecution of Dong San-mai, the son of a wealthy grocer, charged with forcing her, on June 29, to make an attempt on her life by swallowing a patent preparation containing poison. The case was adjourned.

The case is the sequel to a death pact believed to have been entered into by the complainant and the accused and which they attempted to carry out in the Burlington Hotel, where they had engaged a room.

The courtroom, where the case was heard yesterday, says the Shanghai Times of July 8, was crowded with interested spectators, who craned curious necks for a glimpse of the attractive 19-year-old cabaret girl who was still weak as the result of swallowing the contents of a bottle of Medijane.

Girls' Story.
Miss Wong related how on June 29, she drove with the accused in his car in the direction of Woosung. On arriving at a lonely spot, she said her companion, who had danced with her the previous evening, produced a cheque book and told her that he had issued a cheque for Tls. 50 to purchase a pistol to kill them both if she still spurned his offer of marriage. There was another man in the car, she said, who intervened and warned the prisoner to be more considerate. The warning was given when the mediator alighted. On instructions from the accused, the chauffeur again drove the car towards Woosung. On the way, she said, prisoner re-opened the subject of their marriage. "I," her explaining that she was betrothed to another man, she continued, prisoner declared that her refusal would result in the death of at least two persons, if not three.

Miss Wong went on to say that the accused stopped the car at Woosung and suggested that she should jump into a river near by. She said he changed his mind after remembering that she could swim and suggested that it was better to take some medicine. She continued that on returning to Shanghai, her companion stopped at a pharmacy and bought a bottle of Medijane. They then drove to the Burlington Hotel and engaged a room. The accused told her to take the medicine. She thought she would rather die than cause the death of others, she being an orphan and alone in the world.

A young man had consented to attend a deaf and dumb people's dance, but at the last moment complained that he would not know how to ask a deaf and dumb girl for a dance.

"Oh, don't worry about that," replied a friend, "Just bow, smile, take her hand and waltz away." Arriving at the hall, he saw a pretty girl standing alone, so he, accordingly, bowed, smiled, took her hand, and they went dancing down the hall. By the sixth dance Brown, the young man, was wondering how to get rid of the girl, when another man stood up to the pair, and, addressing the girl, said: "Darling, aren't you going to have one dance with me tonight?" "Well," exclaimed the girl, "I just long to get away. But I don't know how to tell this poor deaf and dumb man."

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Sport Columns

LAWN BOWLS.

DISMAL PROSPECTS FOR
TO-MORROW.

GREENS AGAIN SODDEN.

[By "Short Head"]

After only a couple of days' fine weather, during which lawn bowls indulged in strenuous practice, the rains and the typhoon have come and placed all the greens under water. It thus appears, at the moment of writing, as if lawn bowlers will be forced to take a rest from their sport for the second Saturday in succession. This is unfortunate in view of the importance of two of the matches on the official programme, involving, perhaps, the destiny of the championship in both Divisions of the League.

The first meeting of the Craighower Cricket Club and the Civil Service Cricket Club had to be postponed on June 7 owing to the inclement weather, and it now looks as they will have to meet on two Saturdays in succession in August. This also applies, by a coincidence, to the meeting of the Civil Service Cricket Club and the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, the joint leaders in the Second Division. In this eventually interest in the championships would be sustained to the very last day of the competition.

Remaining Fixtures.
The following are the remaining fixtures and the postponed matches which will be played in their order unless there is further interference from the weather:

Division I.
Talkoo v. Kowloon Dock.
Civil Service v. Craighower.
Police v. Bowling Green.
Club de Recreo v. Kowloon C.C.

Craighower v. Talkoo.
Kowloon C.C. v. Civil Service.
Kowloon Dock v. Police.
Bowling Green v. Club de Recreo.

Kowloon Dock v. Talkoo.
Craighower v. Civil Service.
Bowling Green v. Police.
Kowloon C.C. v. Club de Recreo.
Club de Recreo v. K.B.G.C.

Civil Service v. Kowloon Dock.
Club de Recreo v. Craighower.
Kowloon C.C. v. Police.
Bowling Green v. Talkoo.

Division II.
Electric R.C. v. Club de Recreo.
Kowloon C.C. v. Talkoo.
Bowling Green v. Civil Service.
Craighower v. Yacht Club.

Talkoo v. Craighower.
Civil Service v. Kowloon C.C.
Club de Recreo v. Bowling Green.
Yacht Club v. Electric R.C.
Talkoo R.C. v. Yacht Club.

Club de Recreo v. Electric R.C.
Talkoo v. Kowloon C.C.
Civil Service v. Bowling Green.
Yacht Club v. Craighower.

Craighower v. Club de Recreo.
Electric R.C. v. Civil Service.
Yacht Club v. Kowloon C.C.
Talkoo v. Bowling Green.

Our Sports Diary

LOCAL.
Water Polo—To-day—
Division II.—Somerset v. V.R.C.

Monday—Division I.—
Somerset v. R.A.; Division II.—
Kowloon v. Faken Club.
Wednesday—Division I.—
V.R.C. v. Navy; Division II.—
V.R.C. v. University.

Lawn Bowls—To-morrow—
Division I.—Talkoo v. Kowloon Dock; Civil Service v. Craighower; Police v. Kowloon Bowling Green; Recreo v. Kowloon C.C.; Division II.—
Electric R.C. v. Recreo; Kowloon C.C. v. Talkoo; Kowloon Bowling Green v. Civil Service; Craighower v. Yacht Club.

Tennis—Wednesday—Mixed Doubles—United Services v. Club de Recreo; K.C.C. v. C.R.C.

Aquatic Sports—To-morrow—
Volunteer Corps aquatic sports, V.R.C., 9 p.m.

Racing—September 27—
Seventh Extra Race Meeting.
October 10 and 11—Eight Extra Race Meeting.

HOME.
Cricket—To-day—Fourth Test Match, Manchester.

Racing—July 29—Stewards' Cup, Goodwood.

July 30—Goodwood Stakes, Goodwood.

July 31—Goodwood Cup, Goodwood.

Boxing—July 28—Phil Scott v. Young Striding, Wimbledon Stadium.

A WEEK'S RAIN AT MANCHESTER.

A TRICKY WICKET.

Rugby, Yesterday.
Extraordinary interest has been aroused in the fourth Test match commencing at Manchester to-morrow. Rain has fallen almost continuously for a week but ceased to-day. The wicket has been protected and the outfield has dried satisfactorily. The preparation is complete.

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In

The China Mail

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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ed wicket will be in playable condition and experts opine that it will have some "devil" in it.—British Wireless Service.

GOLF.

STARTING TIMES FOR
SUNDAY.

The Royal Hong Kong Golf Club notifies the following starting times for Sunday:—

9.15 a.m. M. G. Mills, J. R. Collis.
9.20 " L. Yates, H. Lowe.
9.24 " A. Hoffmeister, J. M. McHutchison.

9.28 " C. B. Terrell, H. V. Parker.
9.32 " E. B. Anthony, J. Smith.
9.36 " L. F. Gears, A. A. D. Humphreys.

9.40 " D. J. Keogh, J. S. Dykes.
9.44 " G. G. Johnston, W. W. Mackenzie.

9.48 " E. R. Hill, C. Mycock.
9.52 " W. C. Shields, G. Eager.
9.56 " D. Forbes, A. Brown.

10.00 " V. E. Ferris, A. G. Coppin.
10.04 " P. T. Carey, L. J. Blackburn.

10.08 " V. R. Gordon, A. C. I. Bowker.
10.12 " C. E. Watson, G. W. Jeffries.

10.16 " A. Leach, Capt. Weir.

KOWLOON COURSE CLOSED.

Owing to the wet state of the ground, the Kowloon Golf Course will be closed for play this weekend.

BASEBALL.

RESULTS OF LEAGUE MATCHES
IN UNITED STATES.

New York, Yesterday.
The results of the games played in the National League are as follows:—

National League.
New York 1 Pittsburgh 0
Brooklyn 3 Cincinnati 4
Brooklyn 9 Cincinnati 0
Boston 5 St. Louis 4
Philadelphia 15 Chicago 19

American League.
St. Louis 5 Chicago 8
Cleveland 6 Philadelphia 8
Detroit 2 New York 4
Chicago 10 Washington 4

—Reuter's American Service.

SEA POWER.

BRITISH BELOW SAFETY
MINIMUM.

Sydney, Yesterday.
A warning that recent events have tended to reduce British sea power below the safety minimum, is given in the annual report of Sir Henry Chauvel, the Chief of the General Staff, Australian Forces.

While drawing attention to Australia's dangerous position in war time, Sir Henry Chauvel suggests that her contribution to Imperial naval defence should be revised in accordance with what she can afford.—Reuter.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

Rugby, Yesterday.
The Royal Garden Party which generally marks the close of the second position of the social season, was held in the grounds of Buckingham Palace to-day when 600 guests attended.—British Wireless Service.

MESSAGE FROM GANDHI.

Poon, Yesterday.
Gandhi has handed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar a written message for Pandit Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru, which the delegates are taking to Allahabad where the Nehrus are serving terms of imprisonment.—Reuter.



There's panic in Bugville! Cockroaches are dying by the thousands! Use Peterman's Roach Food in your house. Exterminate every roach. Don't fight roaches with a spray. You must have a powder and Peterman's is the right powder. It entices roaches from their hiding places. They carry it back on their legs and bodies to their nests behind baseboards, under floors where no spray could possibly reach. Every adult roach, the young, every egg in the entire colony is exterminated. Nothing is left but a little dry dust. Use PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD now. Keep them out. Don't let them get a start.

"No hope," says Dr. Kock-Roach. "He put his feet in Petermans and that always kills. You don't want me, you want the undertaker. If he has touched you, you must also make your will."

CRIME KINGS SIGN PEACE PACT.

Arms Limitation
Agreement.

PROFITABLE TRADE.

"Scarface" Capone and George "Crazy" Moran, the rival Chicago gangsters have signed a Peace Pact and an Arms Limitation Agreement.

Representatives of the two leaders met, and agreed that it was uneconomic to go on killing.

Chicago was big enough to furnish ample dividends for each party.

The meeting was quite "businesslike," and not a single gun was drawn, as the city area was sliced up into "spheres of influence."

In spite of the agreement, however, peace does not appear yet to reign supreme in Chicago.

Bootlegging.

As "bootlegging" is one of the biggest businesses in Chicago, it was agreed that it should be conducted in an orderly fashion, and that the previous cut-throat and machine-gun competition should be abandoned.

Capone's organisation, under the terms of the agreement, will have the west side of Chicago and part of the Loop or business district.

Moran's organisation will confine its activities to the north side, where seven of the gangster's men met sudden deaths some months ago.

To reduce the cost of operation, smaller arsenals, and a reduction of armaments were agreed upon.

Each side reserved to itself the right to keep on hand merely sufficient guns and ammunition for self-protection.

Leaders of legitimate business in Chicago received the news of the truce with some misgivings, because it will mean that the gangsters will kill themselves off less rapidly.

Colonel Randolph, president of the Association of Commerce and leader of the new Vigilance Committee, saw some advantage, however, in the fact that the new alliance might make the law breakers a simpler object of attack.

Making Crime Pay.

Alphonse Capone, known as "Scarface," the "emperor" of the underworld of Chicago has proved that crime can be made to pay—at least for a time.

In 1926 his "outfit" was taking a gross income of \$70,000,000 a year, half of it as blackmail to the gangs to ensure citizens or visitors from being "bumped" off.

During some years his own income—partly derived from bootlegging—has averaged a million dollars a year; he has patronised the arts and subscribed liberally to charity; and he has usually contrived to display himself in New York when a particularly bad case of "hold up" was being enacted in Chicago.

Last year he was arrested by the Philadelphia police for "toting a rod" (carrying a pistol), and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, but it was whispered that he had

arranged the whole business to provide himself with a sanctuary from his enemies.

When he came out he went to Miami where he has a house on an island, more like a fortress than a home.

Garage "Massacre."

His gang is believed to have been responsible for the "massacre in a garage" which took place in Chicago last year. Five members of an opposing gang, with two friends, were induced to enter a garage. An hour or so later a truckman entering the garage found seven men lying in a 40ft. pool of blood; they were riddled from head to foot with machine-gun bullets.

One man was alive when found, but died shortly afterwards without disclosing the names of his murderers. "With six of his pals dead—one of them his brother—he could not squeal. "Which gang was it, Frank?" asked the sergeant of police. Frank's head shook a negative. There were a silent few minutes, then: It's getting dark, Sarg. So long, and Frank was dead."

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mental Infantry Brigades—the 6th at Aldershot and the 7th at Tidworth. In their place, each infantry battalion in these brigades will have a platoon of "in-fighters," as well as its mechanised machine-gun company—for covering fire.

The actual vehicle in both cases will be the little Carden-Loyd Mark VI, which used to be called the "tankette." The difference materially will be that while the machine-gun Carden-Loyds will draw a trailer with the spare men, the "in-fighting" Carden-Loyds will carry only the firer and driver, dispensing with trailers in order to gain mobility.

Lack of Carden-Loyds will, however, hamper the full test. For in order to form the in-fighting platoons the existing machine-gun company will be left with only one platoon, although a second will be represented by flags. This skeleton form, however, seems preferable to that adopted in the 7th Infantry Brigade, where the machine-guns, reduced to two platoons, will be carried in relatively large unarmoured vehicles such as Burfords and Citroens.

Too Few Machines.

It is certainly regrettable that lack of suitable machines—of baby car size—should impair the realistic and instructive value of the test. It is also unfortunate that, even by thus eking out Carden-Loyds, only enough can be found to furnish one platoon of "in-fighters" per battalion. With a company of fifty, or even thirty, the whole aspect of battle might be revolutionised.

The annual cost—proportion of capital cost and upkeep—of one such baby machine is barely equivalent to that of one private soldier. But it is characteristically British to prefer saving a few thousands in peace at the expense of millions when war comes.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION
AUSTRALASIA & CHINA
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the E.E. Telegraph Co. Office, Hong Kong:—

Farnham, Kowloon, from Shanghai.

James Street, Peninsula Hotel, from Shanghai.

Kakukinman, from Keelung.

Louis Poshan, 4A, Des Voeux Road C, from Lima.

S. LACK,
Superintendent.

Hong Kong, July 24, 1930.

THE GREAT NORTHERN
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.,
OF DENMARK.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:—

Chun-Fo-Pa Co, from Shanghai.

Ragwort, from Shanghai.

Unimant, from New York.

Lymann, Dairy Farm, from Shanghai.

E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent.

Hong Kong, July 24, 1930.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

RADIO NOTICES

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per
FRIDAY, JULY 25.	
Europe via Negapatam (S.S. only, London, June 25) and Parrels June 19	Sarpedon
SATURDAY, JULY 26.	
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia (London, July 7)	Hakusan Maru
Shanghai and Swatow (London, July 3)	Shantung
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia (London, July 3)	Jeypore
Europe via Negapatam (S.S. only, London, June 26)	Sul Sang
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, June 27)	Pres. Van Buren
SUNDAY, JULY 27.	
Manila	President Taft
MONDAY, JULY 28.	
Straits and Shanghai	Atsuta Maru
Japan and Shanghai	Yokohama Maru
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, July 4)	President McKinley
TUESDAY, JULY 29.	
Japan	Tjippan
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.	
Amoy and Swatow	Van Heutsz
Japan	Nellere
FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.	
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai (Seattle, July 12)	Pres. Jefferson
MONDAY, AUGUST 11.	
Australia and Manila	Tanda

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per
FRIDAY, JULY 25.	
Samshui and Wuchow	Kochow 4 p.m.
Saigon	Shun Chih 3.30 p.m.
Saigon	Haidis 5 p.m.
Tourane	Chung Kong 5 p.m.
SATURDAY, JULY 26.	
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Chengtu 8.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Hakusan Maru (Due Marseilles, Aug. 24.)
K.P.O.	G.P.O.
Registration July 26, 9 a.m.	Registration July 26, 9.45 a.m.
Letters July 26, 10 a.m.	Letters July 26, 10.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard	Wing Wo 1.30 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Van Buren 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, JULY 27.	
Amoy	Anhui 8.30 a.m.
Poochow and Wei-Hai-Wei via Swatow	Huichow 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hakusan Maru 9 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kwanchow 9 a.m.
MONDAY, JULY 28.	
Japan, *Honolulu, *San Francisco and *South American Ports	Rakuyo Maru 10.30 a.m.
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *Europe via San Francisco	
President Taft (Due San Francisco, Aug. 20.)	
Parcels July 28, 3 p.m.	
Registration July 28, 4.15 p.m.	
Letters July 28, 5 p.m.	
TUESDAY, JULY 29.	
Shanghai and *Europe via Siberia	President Taft
Amoy	Letters July 29, 5 p.m.
Java via Batavia	Kanchow 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Tjippan 10.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Atsuta Maru 10.30 a.m.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Yuen Sang
Parcels July 29, 9 a.m.	
Letters July 29, 10 a.m.	
K.P.O.	G.P.O.
Registration July 29, 1 p.m.	Registration July 29, 1.45 p.m.
Letters July 29, 1 p.m.	Letters July 29, 2.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning 2 p.m.
Manila	President McKinley 4.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.	
Swatow	Foo Shing 8.30 a.m.
Amoy	Tai Yuan 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., *Canada, C. & S. America and *Europe via San Francisco	
Chichibu Maru (Due San Francisco, Aug. 21 and *Europe via Siberia).	
Registration July 30, 5 p.m.	
Letters July 30, 5.30 a.m.	
THURSDAY, JULY 31.	
Straits	Van Heutsz 9 a.m.
Sandakan	Mau Sang 10.30 a.m.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.	
Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Nellere (Due Thursday Island, Aug. 16.)
Parcels Aug. 1, Noon	
Registration July 31, 1.45 p.m.	
Letters July 31, 2.30 p.m.	

*Superscribed correspondence only

STAMP TALK.

ICELAND MILLENNARY ISSUE.

NEW PRINTING METHOD.

The celebration of the millenary of Iceland's Parliament, has been the occasion for one of the most remarkable sets of postage stamps ever issued. On sixteen denominations we get a panoramic saga of the Althing, the subjects—all novel for stamps—being reproduced with striking colour effects. Several native artists have contributed, but the scheme is the conception of a new stamp artist, who has evolved a distinctive process of stamp printing, and introduced a new stamp printer. The work has been done in Vienna—a far cry from the Arctic Circle.

The popular appeal of the stamps and their subjects is thus supplemented by the technical interest philatelists take in methods of stamp manufacture. The subjects and their originators are:

3 aurar, blue and violet. Parliament House. Reykjavik. Rikhardur and Finnur Jonsson.

5 aurar, grey-green and blue. Viking ship in a storm. L. Hesselmer.

7 aurar, blue-green and green. Viking's winter encampment. Bjornsson.

10 aurar, mauve and purple. A Viking funeral. Bj. Bjornsson.

15 aurar, grey-blue and blue. Viking ceremony, naming the land. Bj. Bjornsson.

20 aurar, pink and carmine. The Dash of Thing, historical episode. Trygvi Magnussen.

25 aurar, yellow-brown and brown. Wood gatherers. L. Hesselmer.

30 aurar, grey and green. Lake Thingvall. Guadmundur Einarsson.

35 aurar, pale and deep ultramarine. Icelandic woman in native costume. Bj. Bjornsson.

40 aurar, green, red and blue. Danish flag. L. Hesselmer.

50 aurar, red-brown and chocolate. The first Althing, A.D. 930. Tr. Magnussen.

1 krona, grey-green and bronze-green. Map of Iceland. L. Hesselmer.

2 kronur, blue-green and turquoise. Winterbound farmstead. G. Einarsson.

5 kronur, yellow and orange. Woman at spinning-wheel. Tr. Magnussen.

10 kronur, elate and lake. Viking sacrifice to Thor. Tr. Magnussen.

Self-Taught Artist.

Mr. Ludwig Hesselmer, in addition to providing some subjects of his own, adapted all the other subjects, and gave them appropriate frame surroundings. Born at Kronstadt (Brassco), in Hungary, in 1872, he was a military officer until after the Austrian revolution. His art has been mainly self-taught, but his attainments have brought him to the presidency of the Albrecht Durer Association, the Parnass and other artists' societies. He is also a philatelist, and president of the Austrian Federation of Philatelic Societies. In addition to painting he has been very successful with copper-plate engraving and dry-point etching.

It was originally intended to have the Icelandic stamps produced by the Intaglio process, but the cost proved to be prohibitive. Entrusted with the whole of the work, he examined the possibilities of offset printing, and ultimately evolved his own method of multi-colour offset, which was carried out under his own direction at the Elbmühl works in Vienna. The colour effects are obtained by offset impressions from the keyplate bearing the main design, superimposed with impressions from a toning plate, sometimes two such plates, in stipple or full tone, or both.

Such a process applied to multi-colour printing of postage stamps in sheets of 120 units must require the greatest precision in re-

gister. The result, as seen in these Iceland stamps, justifies the loving care the artist-philatelist has expended on them. He has long wished to produce postage stamps, and his success with his first accepted designs may bring him other commissions from countries that can appreciate the decorative and colourful in stamps.

Stamp Experts Meet.

The seventeenth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain opened at Torquay on June 24, and, for the first time, it was presided over by a woman, Mrs. D. Field, who is president of the Torquay society.

About one hundred societies were represented. Delegates were welcomed by the Mayor (Mr. E. H. Serron), who was presented with one of the first British stamps issued, a penny black of 1840.

The principal discussion had reference to the administration of the roll of distinguished philatelists. On the proposal of the executive committee, it was decided that in future the board of election to the roll should consist of eight members, six to be elected at the congress, the seventh to be chairman of permanent executive committee, and the eighth, Mr. J. Telfer, and that at each following congress two of the elected members of the board should retire in rotation, but be eligible for re-election.

A resolution was carried in favour of continuing efforts to induce Crown Colonies not to issue stamps of values for which no equivalent postage services exist.

AIDS TO SUCCESS.

QUALITIES THAT LEAD TO FAME.

Sir Herbert Samuel Holt, one of the most successful men in the world and reputed to be the wealthiest citizen of Canada, gave me in a few short sentences, (writes a Daily Express representative) what he considers the outstanding qualifications a young man should possess for success in business life.

He has fought his way up. Born and educated in Dublin, he went to Canada when nineteen and worked as a civil engineer.

Now he is President of the Royal Bank of Canada, a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway and head or director of a score of corporations involving tens of millions sterling.

He is seventy-four, looks nearer fifty-four, and has the enthusiasm for work of a man of thirty-four.

Our conversation began gingerly. He gave me the impression that nobody interviews financiers in Canada.

"What about young men's opportunities to-day?" I asked.

That interested him. He loves to help promising young men. His views were absolutely to the point.

"I am a believer," he said, "in young men having business control. I am a believer in giving every man a chance to show what he can do."

No Room for Make-shift.

But Sir Herbert had no encouragement for the 'make-shift,' the incapable.

"If a man cannot make good he has to go. If he can make good he will have the highest office in the concern."

"What are the qualifications a young man should possess?" I asked.

Sir Herbert enumerated them as follows: Vision, Courage, Ability, Management of Men.

"If you have those four you are fairly well equipped," he added.

"If a man has it in him, give him a chance."

I started in life that way, and I hold to this view to-day.

STANDARD TIMES

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN COLONY.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong for June (Standard time of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich) are as follows:

Sunrise Sunset

July a.m. p.m.

25 5.51 7.07

26 5.52 7.07

27 5.52 7.06

KILLED BY CHINESE.

FATE OF MANAGER OF SHIPPING COMPANY.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

A daring attempt to murder Mr. T. C. Chao, General Manager of the China Merchants S. N. Company, was made on the Bund this morning.

Mr. Chao was fired at by two Chinese. One bullet struck him, grazing the lung.

The motive of the attack is unknown.

Later.

Mr. T. C. Chao died at nine o'clock this evening.—Reuter.

YOUNG PEOPLE.

GO TO CHURCH AS MUCH AS OTHER PEOPLE.

"There are constant lamentations that young people do not go to church," said the Archbishop of York in his presidential address at the annual conference of the Sunday School and Youth Movement for the Northern Province at York recently.

"But when I look round the congregations I notice there are quite as many young people as any other kind. I dare say they don't go as much as they used to, or as much as they ought, but they do go to church as much as anybody else."

Modern youth was extremely sensitive to any lack of reality in religion, and young people to-day were critical of the ways in which prayers and praise were conducted.

"Therefore," added the Archbishop, "do not let us sink to being merely animated gramophones."

EXCHANGES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

On London—

Bank wire 1/3 1/2

Bank on demand 1/3 1/2

Bank 4 months' sight 1/3 1/2

Credit, 4 months' sight 1/3 13/16

Documentary, 4 months' sight 1/3 15/16

On Paris—

On demand 780

Credit, 4 months' sight 820

On New York—

On demand 30%

Credit, 60 days' sight 31%

On Bombay—

Wire 85

On demand 85

On Calcutta—

Wire 85

On demand 85

On Singapore—

On demand 54%

On Manila—

On demand 61%

On Shanghai—

On demand Tls. 83

Dollar 12% dis

On Yokohama—

On demand 62

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 1/3 5/8

Silver (per oz.) 16

Bar Silver in Hong Kong 2% dis. nom.

Copper Cash Nominal.

Copper Cents 3% prem.

Rate of Native Interest 4% p.a.

Chinese Sub. Coin 23 1/2% dis.

Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Rugby, Yesterday.

Paris 123.67 (?)

New York 4.86 27/32

Brussels 34.80

Geneva 25.035

Amsterdam 12.09 1/4

Milan 92.08

Berlin 20.38

Stockholm 18.095

Copenhagen 18.16

Oslo 18.165

Vienna 94.435

Prague 164 1/4

Helsingfors 193 3/4

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening Daily Official Quotations 25th July, 1930.

STOCK	Buy- ers	Sell- ers	Sales	Norm	Phi. year	Last dividend and when paid
Banks.						
Hong Kong Bank	1515	Dec.	Interim 2 1/2% 1929-30. Pending
Chartered Bank	17 1/2	Dec.	Final 7 1/2% 1929-30. Apr. 2, 30
Maritime Bank	28 1/2	Dec.	Final 7 1/2% 1929-30. Apr. 2, 30
Bank of Asia	12 1/2	Dec.	Final 7 1/2% 1929-30. Apr. 2, 30
Insurance.						
Canton Ins.	945	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. May 16, 30
Union Ins.	435	140	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. May 30, 30
China Underwriters	2.65	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. May 30, 30
China Fire Ins.	400	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. May 30, 30
H. K. Fire Ins.	555	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. May 30, 30
Shipping.						
Douglas	25	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929-30. Mar. 10, 30
H. K. Steamboat	24	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929-30. Mar. 10, 30
Indo-China (Pref.)	43	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929-30. June 19, 30
Shell Transport	94 1/4	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929-30. July 8, 30
Union Waterboat	32	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929-30. Mar. 10, 30
Mining.						
Benguen	8 1/2	Dec.	Interim 1 1/2% 1929-30. Apr. 2, 30
Kailan Mining Ad. S.	31/3	Oct.	Interim 1 1/2% 1929-30. June 2, 30
Langkat	8 1/2	Oct.	Interim 1 1/2% 1929-30. May 8, 30
Shai Exploration	1.30	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. May 30, 30
Loans	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. July 1, 30
Rube	34 1/2	Mar.	Final 1 1/2% 1929-30. June 10, 30
Tongsh Mines	Dec.	Interim 1 1/2% 1929-30. Mar. 31, 30
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.						
H. K. & S. Wharves	168 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Mar. 13, 30
H. K. & W. Docks	39 1/2	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929-30. Mar. 13, 30
China Provident	5.35	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929-30. Mar. 13, 30
Hongkong	300	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Mar. 13, 30
N. Engineering	7 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Feb. 25, 30
Shanghai Docks	124	Apr.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Pending
Land, Hotels & Buildings.						
H. K. & S. Hotels	11 1/2	11 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Apr. 7, 30
H. K. Lands	8 1/2	84 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Pending
Shanghai Lands	28 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Pending
Humphreys	16 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. May 7, 30
H. K. Realities	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Mar. 24, 30
Chinese Estates	93	Feb.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. July 21, 30
Cotton Mills.						
Cwo, Cottoqs	...	11.30	11.55	...	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Mar. 17, 30
Shanghai Cotton	78	Apr. (and Oct.)	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. May 28, 30
Loong Singa	9	June	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Oct. 11, 30
Public Utilities.						
L. K. Tramway	20.20	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Mar. 13, 30
Peak Tram (old)	13 1/2	Apr.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. June 16, 30
Peak Tram (new)	6	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Feb. 14, 30
China Light (old)	...	27.30	37.10	...	Sept.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. May 13, 30
China Light (new)	32 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Mar. 13, 30
L. K. Electric	78	78 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Mar. 13, 30
Indo-China	23	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Mar. 13, 30
Indo-China Light	11	June	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Mar. 13, 30
L. K. Tels. fully paid	32 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Mar. 13, 30
L. K. Tels. part paid	20	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Mar. 13, 30
China Buses	18 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Feb. 25, 30
China Buses (old)	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Feb. 25, 30
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China Buses (new)	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Feb. 25, 30
China Buses (old)	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929-30. Feb. 25, 30
China Buses (new)				

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AMY JOHNSON IN ANOTHER LIGHT.

Closely Associated with Methodism.

The following clipping from the Methodist Recorder, a publication of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, gives some interesting date regarding Miss Amy Johnson, the "happy" aviatrix and her family.

Miss Amy Johnson, the heroine of the epic flight to Australia, has been closely associated with Methodism all her life. Her father, Mr. J. W. Johnson, is a trustee of our St. George's Mission, Hull, and a former Circuit steward of the Colton Street Circuit. The connection goes back to the grand-parents of Miss Johnson, both of whom were earnest workers at St. George's in the early days. They brought up their children in the old-fashioned way; and Mr. J. W. Johnson became secretary, then superintendent, of the Sunday School. Amy was very insistent in helping her father, and would often have thirty or forty children in her class. Out of her pocket-money she would buy coloured cards, and present one to each of the scholars—so there was no lack of attendance at her class! When a girl attending the Boulevard Day-School, she was so brilliant that her teachers predicted the scholastic profession for her, and at Sheffield University she took the B.A. degree, expecting to specialise in French. Her ideas underwent a change, however, and she turned to secretarial work, accepting a post with a London firm of solicitors. Nearness to Croydon turned her thoughts to aviation, and two years ago she took it up in earnest, being the only girl to qualify as ground engineer. Her mother, Mrs. Johnson, is an accomplished organist and for some time deputised as organist at our St. George's Church. Leaving the neighbourhood, the family settled down near our Prince's Avenue Church, and Mrs. Johnson is now the appointed deputy-organist at that Church. Even so she is willing to place her musical gifts at general disposal, and is much in demand as supply organist. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are ardent Rotarians, and attended the recent Conference in Edinburgh. From all over the world messages of congratulation have reached them on the daring exploit of their daughter.

150 MILES PER HOUR BY RAIL-PLANE.

New Transport System For Glasgow.

A new system of high-speed transport will be demonstrated to the public at Glasgow this month. The constructors of the Rail-Plane test line at Milngavie, in Scotland, have notified the London and North-Eastern Railway (on whose track the experiment is to be made) that preparatory work is now finished.

Preparations at Milngavie have been going on in strictest secrecy for many months, and this is the first authorised announcement of their progress. The work has involved the erection, over the existing railway track, of steelwork trestles carrying overhead rails. From these the new Rail-Plane cars of coaches will hang.

In its general idea, and particularly in its mode of propulsion, the new system of transport differs from all other systems of rail or road transport. The new Rail-Plane is propelled by rapidly revolving air-screws driven either by electricity or by internal combustion engines, just as is an aeroplane or airship. The overhead rails in this case simply take the weight of the coach and direct its course. The air-screws, placed at back and front of Rail-Plane and driven by motors within the coach, propel the car through the air. Guide rails at the sides keep it from swinging.

150 Miles an Hour. It is claimed by the inventor of the system, Mr. George Bennie, a well-known Scottish engineer, who has had considerable experience of aeroplanes and aeronautics, that passenger-carrying at a speed of 150 miles an hour can be achieved with complete safety. The car is stopped by reversing the propellers, a process that gives an air-cushion effect. The Rail-Plane car or coach is roughly cigar-shaped. The coaches will seat twenty-five passengers each. It is not intended that they should be grouped together and worked as trains; each coach will be self-propelling and will travel alone.

Steel structures for their passage can be erected over either roads or railways or canals without interfering with ground traffic, and the inventor is of opinion that they may be adopted for virtually all forms of railway passenger transport where speed is important, and are especially suitable for transport over desert or agricultural country. Certain schemes for transport over sea are also in contemplation, notably over the Ribble Estuary from Blackpool to Southport and across the Channel.

"JABBERWOCKY"

ECCENTRICITIES OF LANGUAGE.

Talking about Humpty Dumpty, the poor wretch must have had a bigger fall than ever in the course of the last few years. It may be remembered that he was pretty arrogant and self-confident when Alice asked him to tell her what the poem "Jabberwocky" meant. "Let's hear it," he said proudly; "I can explain all the poems that ever were invented—and a good many that haven't been invented just yet."

But that was some time ago, and probably Humpty Dumpty has since had all the boasting knocked out of him by the poems of Mr. T. S. Eliot and other exponents of the wild and woolly mood in modern verse. And what would we make of the following extract, taken from a little work called "Anna Livia Plurabelle," by Mr. James Joyce, and now published as Pamphlet No. 15, in the "Criterion Miscellany"?

And an odd time she'd cook him up blooms of fish and lay to his heart's foot her meddery eyes and stayish beacons on toasts and a cupenave so weeshywashy of Greenland's tay or a dzoupan of Kafue mokau and sable or Si-kiang ukry or his ale of ferns in trueart pewter and a shinkobread for to please that man hog stray shunk to nutmeg gutters and as rash as she'd ruse with her peak-load of vivers up on her sleeve (his towering rage it swales and riestes) my hardee Hek he'd kash them from him, with a 'stour of scorn, as much as to say you sow and you sozh, and if he didn't peg the plateau on her tawe, he'd believe you me; she was safe enough.

There is plenty more of it, some of it ponderously dirty, but all in the same mixture of a nursery, a lunatic asylum, and a Dublin slum. And, bless you, there are little people in Bloom, shurry, Montparnasse, and elsewhere who will cry aloud to their several gods that they find something new and notable about it. But "Jabberwocky" was more amusing and, among other things, a good deal clearer. —M. J. C.

WOMEN OF TURKEY.

NOW TAKING TO THE AIR.

Angora, July 1. Turkish women, having recently uncovered their faces and adopted western clothing, now have taken to the air.

Although she has read of air-planes completing long flights the Turkish woman also had read of the accidents. She accepted them as a part of the new civilization but was not interested enough to ride.

Then the Curtis company of America sent a fleet of four Robins here to display them before the general staff of the army. There was no landing field, so the planes came to rest on the race course.

It was announced the American aviators would do "stunts" and a large crowd thronged out to see them. Many women were included and after seeing the planes take off and land safely they were the first to seek a flight.

Mrs. Fevzi Pacha, wife of the Grand Marshal of Turkey, was the first to go up. She was followed by her two daughters and then before the dusk descended 20 other women had had their first air-planes ride.

All were enthusiastic and it is believed as a result of the experiments the Turkish government will send several officers to the United States for training and later contract for planes.—United Press.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

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RAE NOG READER
BIT SOWED DAN
ONUS RED FETE
N PURGE FADED
S RUE TIN L
REIGN MATES L
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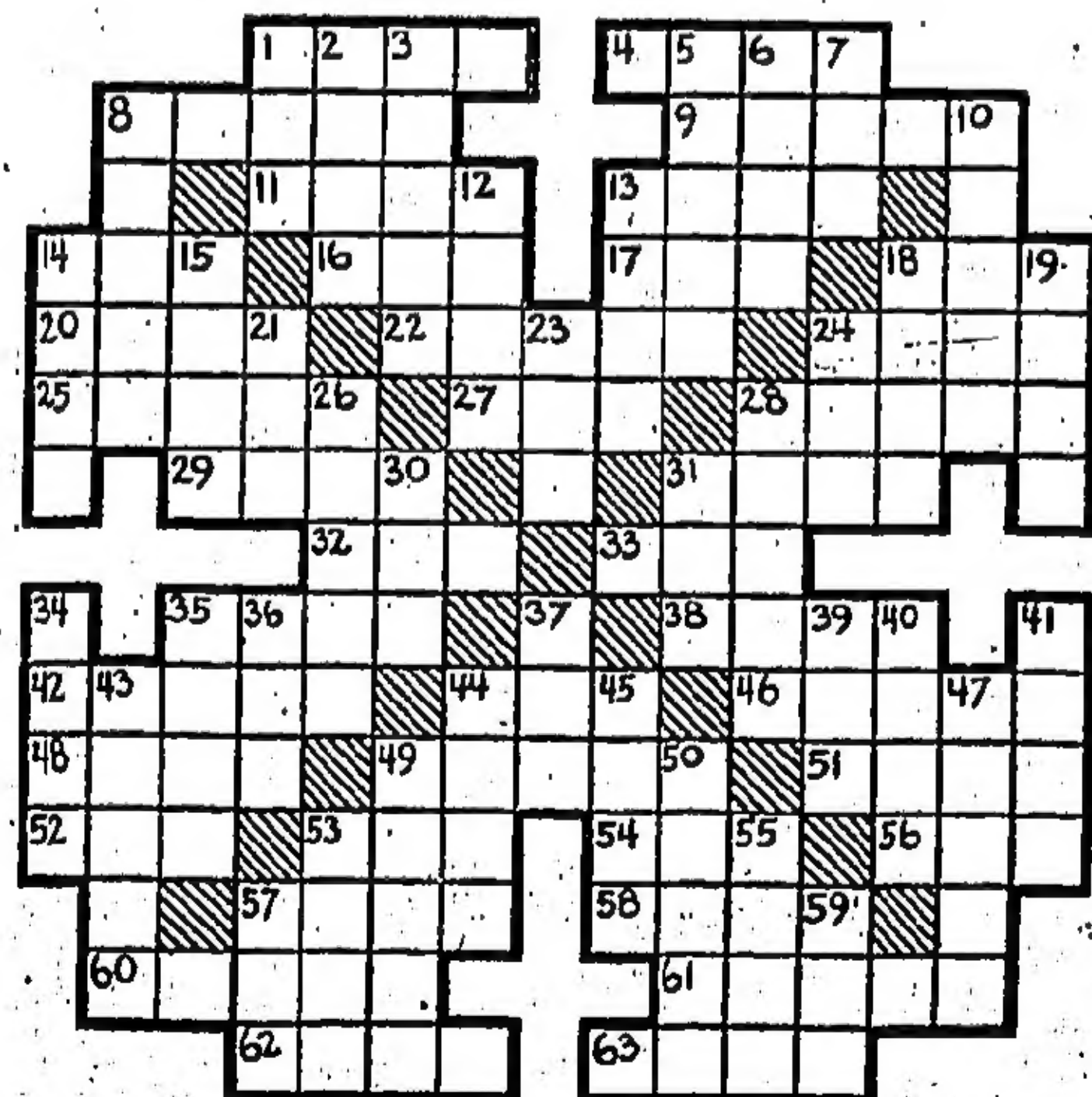
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DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL

1-To breathe
convulsively
2-Maculine name
3-Drill
4-Cook-stove
11-To boast
12-The dural
14-Ocean
16-Mineral spring
17-An island in inland
waters
18-Agent (abbr.)
20-Top of head
22-Little
24-Dry up
26-A ring-shaped coral
island
27-Snake-like fish
28-Fog-horn
29-Plot
31-A man distinguished
for valor
32-Ennare
33-Extinct New
Zealand bird
35-To trim to a
certain gait
36-Eskimo settlement
N. W. Greenland
42-To stare fiercely

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

44-Huge snake
45-To sift
46-Manner of walking
48-Veranda
51-Diamond
52-Do wrong
53-A grain
54-Ionic (abbr.)
56-Insect egg
57-Measure of length
58-To fall in
drops
60-Before this
61-A shore bird
62-A retreat
63-Collide with

VERTICAL (Cont.)

18-Combining form.
Air
19-Attend to
21-An addition to one
side of a house
23-Combining form.
Air
24-Title of knights
25-Long slender spear
26-Chair
28-Song (French)
31-Garden implement
34-Inlaid
35-Agony
36-Bolton
37-Likewise not
38-Help
40-The haron
41-Shed tears
42-Deceit
44-The pair
46-Sour
47-Proclaim
48-Move with even
steps
50-Quadruped
53-Ever
54-A number
57-Tavern
59-Deep hole

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

WATER RETURN

The level and storage of water in our reservoirs on July 1 is as under:-

City and Hill District.	1929	1930
Tytam	37' 2" B	12' 0" B
Tytam Bywash	25' 7" B	12' 5" B
Tytam Intermediate	68' 2" B	6' 9" B
Tytam Tuk	104' 4" B	41' 9" B
Wong Nei Chung	39' 7" B	20' 8" B
Pokfulum	32' 1" B	15' 10" B

(Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow"; A. denotes "Above Overflow"; L. denotes "Level with Overflow.")

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1929	1930
Tytam	141.14	327.30
Tytam Bywash .....	.53	7.79
Tytam Intermediate .....	.53	159.75
Tytam Tuk	1658	603.75
Wong Nei Chung .....	.80	9.40
Pokfulum .....	.592	32.32

Total

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

	1929	1930
Consumption	115.20	341.09
Estimated population	433,420	443,740
Consumption per head per day .....	.83	25.7

Includes 54.14 million gallons from Melanau.

June, 1929.—Principal Main Supply opened from 6—10 a.m. and 3—6 p.m. from 1st—17th inclusive. From 18th—24th inclusive the hours of supply were 8—9 a.m. and 3—6 p.m. From 25th—30th inclusive the hours of supply from 6—8 a.m. and 6—8.30 p.m. (Peak District 4 hours daily).

June, 1930.—Constant Supply during the whole month of district North of Queen's Road between Murray Road and Eastern Street. 12-hour supply (6 a.m.—6 p.m.) in all other districts from 1st—17th June inclusive. 16-hour supply (6 a.m.—9 p.m.) in all other districts from 18th—30th June inclusive.

Kowloon.

	1929	1930
Kowloon Reservoir	38' 7" B	7' 6" B
Shek Lai Pui	34' 11" B	8' 1" B
Reception Reservoir	5' 8" B	2' 7" B

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1929	1930
Kowloon Reservoir	70.0	278.88
Shek Lai Pui	15.45	35.61
Reception Reservoir	19.15	26.40

Total

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

	1929	1930
Consumption	62.39	135.14
Estimated population	170,740	176,780
Consumption per head per day	1.21	25.6

June, 1929.—From 1st—4th inclusive the supply was shut off nightly from 8 p.m.—6 a.m. From 5th—23rd inclusive a supply of 6 hours per day was given. From 24th—30th inclusive the daily supply to all districts was from 6 a.m.—8 p.m.

Constant supply in all districts during June, 1930.

Total rainfall: June 30, 1929, 14.589; June 30, 1930, 31.422.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

MISSING GIRL.

CHURCH OFFICIALS TO REVEAL HIDING PLACE.

Manila, July 12.

Breaking a long period of silence regarding the whereabouts of Miss Lumnahda Laurel, Miss Luzon of the 1927 Carnival, whose mysterious disappearance since July 3 has baffled members of the family and the police, high officials of the Roman Catholic Church finally agreed last night to reveal the girl's hiding place provided certain conditions are complied with by her parents.

Simultaneously with this announcement, Father Fletcher, secretary to His Grace, Mons. Michael J. O'Doherty, archbishop of Manila, stated that the missing beauty is in hiding in a private house, contrary to first reports that she had entered a religious convent.

Father Fletcher conveyed to Gregorio Laurel, the girl's father, through an intermediary, that before he gave out the young lady's whereabouts the father should promise not to intimidate or harm her.

Mr. Laurel is to execute the promise in writing, according to Father Fletcher, the letter to be sent to the archbishop.

Indignation bordering on wrath was the first reaction of Mr. Laurel upon being informed of this condition imposed by the archbishop.

"You may make inquiries from people in Laguna," he told a Bulletin representative last night, "what kind of a family we are or what sort of a man I am. I am not a criminal, and I am proud to tell the world that I have never had the reputation of being cruel to my children. My friends can tell you that."

"If the archbishop thinks I am going to harm my daughter when I locate her," Mr. Laurel continued, "I am sorry to say that he is badly mistaken. Here I am moving heaven and earth trying to make sure that she is safe, and now others pretend they are protecting her from being harmed by me. It is unthinkable that the archbishop should do this to me."

Regarding the announcement of Father Fletcher that Miss Laurel is being kept in a private house, the young lady's father wanted to know why his daughter should be hidden from him, knowing that he and his wife are in Manila.

"Who would be more interested in keeping my daughter safe than I and my wife?" Mr. Laurel asked. "Mrs. Laurel is prostrate in bed, suffering from nervous breakdown and I am almost ill for want of sleep and because of worry, and all there are persons who continue to keep the secret of my daughter's

NEW BLACK ART.

ARCHAEOLOGY A CRIME IN HERZEGOVINA.

That archaeology is an occult science is clearly the conviction of patriots of Mostar in Herzegovina, who have successfully preferred a charge against a group of Mostarians under the Defence of the Realm Act.

The accused, headed by a prominent local ecclesiastic, who himself has been known to dabble in nefarious antiquarian activities, were charged with having provided a banquet for a group of English archaeologists and folklorists who made a tour the last summer.

According to the Press, the Court took a lenient view of their crime, and limited the sentence to a fine of 500 dinars (about 22) per head, plus costs, with the alternative of imprisonment. An appeal is being made against the sentence.

It should not be concluded that the case reflects an anti-antiquity policy on the part of the Belgrade Government. It must rather be understood as the mistaken zeal of some local dignitary, and to be compared with that of the police official in the Sandjak who last year forbade two American archaeologists to measure skulls, on the grounds that their aim was to make the skulls of Yugoslav citizens into Albanian skulls.

hiding place from us."

Reports brought to Manila by Governor Tomas Dixon of Laguna disclosed that all San Pablo is alarmed at the persisting mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Miss Laurel. Governor Dixon arrived in Manila yesterday to offer his help in locating Miss Laurel.

Reports yesterday that Miss Laurel was taken to the Convent of the Good Shepherd on Calle Herran, Santa Ana, proved false. The mother superior of the convent was seen last evening but emphatically denied that the carnival beauty had entered the convent. She said that since July 3 there was only one girl admitted, but she is not Miss Laurel.

When seen last night, Mr. Laurel looked haggard and wan, his eyes sunken, the result of more than a week of incessant and fruitless hunt for his daughter.

Mrs. Laurel is ill and her condition was worse last night than the previous day. She continues to call for her daughter. In her delirium and her bewilderment, she admitted that she had a Manila daughter, but she did not know her name.

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After a lull of several months, pirates are again active in the vicinity of the Colony. Much apprehension was caused during the week when it became known that the British steamer Helikon, registered in Hong Kong, had been captured by pirates, and taken to the now notorious Bias Bay. Happily the affair involved no loss of life, and the ship's officers were courteously treated, although fourteen Chinese, including the No. 1 compradore, were taken away for ransom. A full description of the affair appears in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

A ghastly outrage is reported from the lonely Police Station at Lock Mui Chau, on the border of the New Territories. An Indian constable, whose mind presumably became unhinged over some trifling cause, suddenly ran amok whilst his superiors were out on duty. He seized the armory, and killed the wife of one of the European sergeants, besides one of his colleagues who pluckily attempted to capture him. Afterward he turned a rifle on himself, and was found dead when Police rushed the building. The OVERLAND CHINA MAIL reports the tragedy in its entirety.

The OVERLAND CHINA MAIL also carries full details of an interesting appeal against a judgment handed down by Sir Henry Gollan in the case of a much-disputed mortgage. The hearing involved much intricate legal argument, the salient points of which are included in the report.

A verdict of "Guilty but Insane" was returned in the case in which a Chinese was charged with the murder of five compatriots at the Hung Tak Bank two or three months ago. The case, which excited great interest amongst the Chinese, has since been the subject of comment in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the bank in question having protested strongly against the finding of the jury. Full particulars will be found in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

A campaign is being waged against owners of unlicensed radio sets in the Colony, and the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL contains reports of several of these cases which came before the Magistrates.

There is no phase of the life of the Colony or of China that does not receive attention in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL — the weekly paper that YOU MUST ORDER NOW.

Letters to relatives and friends in other parts of the world frequently fail to be written even by the most ardent correspondents. It is a kindly thought, therefore, to ensure that those away from the Colony, or folks at Home, should have an unfailing supply of Hong Kong and Chinese news every week — by means of a subscription to the "Overland China Mail."

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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

"PARIS BY NIGHT."

OPERA SINGER SUES HER EMPLOYERS.

Paris, June 12.
Amusing revelations regarding the methods of certain agencies which conduct tourists to visit night haunts in Paris are promised in the forthcoming action in which Mme. Ixo, the Opera Comique artiste, is suing a prominent French agency for terminating her engagement to play the part of a wild woman in a cabaret included in the agency's tour of "Paris by Night."

Mme. Ixo told "Pressmen" that she had acted as the "follies" of the Mouffetard Cabaret, which was supposed to be the meeting place of criminals, tramps and of the demi-monde.

An ex-opera singer took the part of an aged quarryman and sang while two real tramps, hired at a shilling per night each, sat at a table drinking.

Mme. Ixo then rushed in shouting and knocking things over. The landlord then whispered to the awe-stricken visitors, "She is the Hon. Mrs. de la Mouffetard. The police are after her, but she would not leave Paris without saying farewell to the old quarryman."

The landlord then prevailed upon the "follies" to sing and dance, after which the curtain was lifted, showing another room with a number of sleeping forms stretched on straw.

Mme. Ixo declared that they were dumplings whilst two men sat near them playing cards for the sake of appearances.

MUSIC • DRAMA • FILMS.

MOISSI TRIUMPHS.

NEW RENDERING OF OLD LINES.

Moissi's Hamlet, at the Globe Theatre, is immensely clever and yet natural, unforced. It is tender, wistful, pathetic, rather than tragic in the grand sense. He never rants and one may assuredly say of his voice that it droppeth like the gentle dew from Heaven.

Alexander Moissi is a small man, and his face has no classic grandeur. He could not, even if he would, strike noble attitudes. So his Hamlet is less the poetic prince than the sensitive soul in torment. "O

All through the play I felt what we should feel very strongly about any Hamlet, that he is cut off, by barriers of culture and intellect, from all the other people in the play, even Ophelia. Only Horatio—most beautifully acted on this occasion—forms a link by the clumsy sincerity of his affection. And so Moissi's isolation of method and manner, even his definitely "star part" in the production, does the play nothing but good service.

It was intensely interesting to note what lines, in German, most arrested the attention. The first that really stood out, as I have never heard it do in English, was "O my prophetic soul, my uncle," which Moissi spoke with a peculiar mixture of emotional horror and intellectual pride, as though the man of intellect cannot, even in the worst moments of his life, be deprived of his delight in being right.

"Nymph, in thy orisons be all my sins remembered" was another tremendously moving line, spoken as though Hamlet were already an unquiet ghost begging for prayers for his soul's repose. But the lines which, oddly struck me most deeply of all were: "Alas, poor Yorick, I knew him well, a fellow of infinite jest," to which Moissi gave an intense tenderness, as though clinging desperately to the memory of one of the very few sweet and wholesome experiences in his life.

The impressive thing about the production as a whole was the way in which all these Germans acted the play as though it were their own classic, not a foreign one. They have taken the text of Schlegel's splendid translation to themselves, and it was striking to note how much more Danish they all seemed than English actors, and how Shakespeare as a consequence seemed universal rather than English. Incidentally, the mere sound of the verse was superb, and the Player King made all that fuss about "The rugged Pyrrhus" sound perfectly magnificent.

The Polonius was excellent in his more comic moments, and got a roar of laughter for "That's good! 'mobbed queen' is good." The Claudius was just the sort of coarse scoundrel, oozing greasy amiability, that is necessary to inflame Hamlet's disgust and contempt, the Laertes finally impetuous, and the Ophelia more than pathetic. The first gravedigger was excellent, and the second even funnier.

There is only one week of this most fascinating Hamlet, which, I frankly confess, has taught me, both by its virtues and its weaknesses, more about Shakespeare than any other single production of any one of his plays I have seen.—J. G. B. in the Evening News.

MR. W. POWELL.

FILM STAR ON HOLIDAY IN LONDON.

Mr. William Powell, famous American film star, arrived at Southampton in the Cunard liner Aquitania, partly disguised in black spectacles and with his name absent from the passenger list.

"I want to have a real holiday," said Mr. Powell, "My main object is to forget such things as pictures exist. The advent of talking pictures has been rather a happy event for me. For years I was the dirty dog of the film," but since my first talkie, 'Interference,' I have found myself thought of more sympathetically.

"I have been trying to get this holiday fixed for several months, and in an effort to make sure I arranged reservation in five ships leaving New York during the last two weeks and also in every fast train leaving Hollywood."

"As it was, I only just managed to catch the Aquitania, arriving in New York merely a few hours before the ship sailed, after a great race against time from the film city."

Mr. Powell was met by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Torrance.

G.B.S. PLAY FOR THE FILMS.

Picture Likely to be Made in British Studio.

"Arms and the Man," the famous Shaw play, is likely to be filmed shortly with an English cast.

This statement was made to the Daily Herald by Mr. George Bernard Shaw, when commenting on an American report to the effect that he had released the picture rights for all his plays to Associated Radio Pictures, the English associate of the American Radio Pictures Corporation.

Mr. Shaw, who spoke on the telephone from Buxton, where he is holidaying, described as "inaccurate" a report that he had permitted the American company to produce "any or all of his plays for the next ten years."

He refused to discuss the details of the present negotiations, but admitted that the rights of "Arms and the Man" were being discussed.

The sum of \$50,000 was mentioned to Mr. Shaw. He laughed, and said, "I really cannot give you any indication of my terms."

The American report stated that all the pictures would be made in England with English players under the supervision of Mr. Basil Dean, but technicians would be brought from Hollywood.

Mr. Basil Dean stated that Mr. Shaw has made no promise that any of his plays are to be filmed by his company.

THE MODERN DANCE.

SIR LANDON RONALD AS COURT WITNESS.

Sir Landon Ronald, the composer, and principal of the Guildhall School of Music, declined to hum a melody in the Law Courts, says a mail week paper.

He is giving evidence in the case in the Chancery Division in which Messrs. G. Ricordi and Company (London), Ltd., allege that the song Asleep in My Heart, in the play Silver Wings is an infringement of the copyright of Puccini's opera Madame Butterfly.

Messrs. Ricordi seek an injunction against Messrs. Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller, Ltd., the producers, the Dominion Theatre Ltd., and Messrs. Jack Waller and Joseph Tunbridge, the composers.

Sir Landon Ronald gave evidence that, in his opinion, the air of Asleep in My Heart was not derived from that of Madame Butterfly. The sequence of notes was the same, but the rhythm and treatment were different.

"I Shouldn't Sing." He was handed a Moody and Sankey hymn book, and Mr. R. Moritz, K.C. (for Messrs. Ricordi), asked him to hum the end of the Sweet By-and-by.

The court laughed when Sir Landon declined.

"Unless the judge orders me, I can't do it," he said.

Mr. Moritz: Then suppose you are at your club, and someone asks you to tell him how the waltzing motif or humming chorus of Madame Butterfly goes. What would you do?

Sir Landon (promptly): I shouldn't sing it. (Laughter.) Mr. Moritz: You don't like singing very much?—No.

A Violin Solo. "He means," said Mr. Justice Luxmoore, "that he does not like singing himself." (Laughter.) A gramophone record of a violin solo by De Groot of Asleep in My Heart was played in court, and Sir Landon said he saw no resemblance between the record and the humming chorus of Butterfly.

Sir Landon told Mr. Moritz that he did not listen to modern dance music if he could avoid doing so.

Mr. Moritz: Are you familiar with the abominable modern practice of taking melodies from the great composers and incorporating them in dance times—I am. No one is more bitter about it than I am. I think it is scandalous.

Would you consider it a legitimate thing to take your own composition down in the Forest and turn it into a waltz?—I have been asked to allow it, and I definitely refused.

NEW ZEALAND.

ADVERTISES IN BRITISH CINEMAS.

New Zealand is finding film advertising a popular form of propaganda. N.Z. films are now being shown at an average of 50 shows in London a day, and there have been 8,726 bookings since January 1. It has been shown that good silent scenic pictures are preferred to inferior talkies.

DUO-FONT FILM.

18 PROVINCIAL THEATRES TO EXHIBIT TALKIES.

Manila, July 8.

Eighteen provincial motion picture theatres, covering a stretch of the archipelago that extends from Zamboanga in the south to Tuguegarao in the north, will soon be exhibiting weekly programme of talking pictures, O. S. Cole, president of the Lyric Film Exchange, Inc., revealed yesterday.

Recently, it was learned, the Lyric Film Exchange of Manila has concluded negotiations with the Duo-Fone Corporation of Detroit, represented in the Far East by Nat. Nathanson, for the sole distribution and installation rights of the Duo-Fone talking picture apparatus in the Philippines. While the exact figures involved in the transaction are not available at this time, it is understood that the contract will represent a turnover of over P.1,000,000.

Exhaustive tests of the Duo-Fone equipment have been made in two theatres in Manila, and in two others in nearby municipalities. The Cine Plaridel and Cine Metropolitan, in the city, were among the first to be wired for Duo-Fone installations. Following this came the wiring in the Cine Victoria, Pasig, and a motion picture theatre in Pasay. The results attained proved satisfactory and the contract between the local motion picture firm and the Detroit corporation was effected.

The conversion of motion picture theatres throughout the islands into talking picture houses was begun at once, and at present theatres are being wired for Duo-Fone equipment in the following towns: Lucena; San Fernando, Pampanga; Angeles, Malolos, Dagupan, Batangas, Lipa, Calocan, Marikina, Baliuag, Guinobatan, San Pablo, Tacloban, Davao, Zamboanga, Sifang, Pagsanjan and Tuguegarao. Simplicity of construction and ease of servicing and operation in a talking picture apparatus are the prime requisites among Philippine theatre owners. Mr. Cole declared yesterday. Given such features in equipment, the motion picture executive, fully 90 per cent. of the theatres in the islands will be prepared for talkies within the next 12 months.—Manila Tribune.

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EUROPE AIR RACE.

LEADERS' LAST MINUTE DASH
TO WIN.

COMMANDER BUTLER LEADS

Rugby, Yesterday.
Two British Moth aeroplanes,
piloted respectively by Comman-
der Alan Butler and Captain
Broad, were the first to reach
Nimes from Barcelona yesterday
in the circuit-of-Europe Race.
They arrived in the Control with-
in five minutes of each other,
Butler leading. The course from
Nimes lies by way of Lyons, across
Switzerland, Southern Germany,
and Austria to Poland and then
back to the starting point by way
of Danzig. — British Wireless
Service.

POSTAGE RATES.

INCREASE FOR LETTERS FROM
AUGUST 1.

The China Mail was courteously
informed by the Postmaster
General this morning that the in-
creased letter postage rates will
come into force from August 1.
as under:-

Local postage 3 cents
British Dominions .. 8 cents
Foreign countries .. 14 cents
The rate for postage to Macao

POLICE FORCE.

LATEST CHANGES IN
DUTIES.

The China Mail learns that the
following Police changes have taken
place or are taking place during the
week:-

Inspector Lane, from Home leave,
to Officer in Charge at Hungnam
Police Station.

Inspector Shaftain, from Arms
Licensing Office to Central Police
Station.

Sub-Inspector Ellis, from Shau-
kiwan Police Station, to Arms
Licensing Office.

Sub-Inspector Stimson, from
O.C. Hungnam Police Station, to
Shaukiwan Police Station.

Lance-Sergeant Madgwick, from
Lok Ma Chau Police Station, to
Water Police Station.

Lance-Sergeant Brittain, from
Central Magistracy, to Lok Ma
Chau Police Station.

and the cities of China will re-
main unchanged.

The postage for printed matter
weighing not more than two
ounces will be two cents.

NAVAL TREATY.

BILL PASSES THIRD READING
IN COMMONS.

NO DIVISION.

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons to-
day there was no division on the
third reading of the Bill to give
effect to the London Naval
Treaty.—Reuter.

Earlier News.

Tokyo, Yesterday.

The London Naval Treaty is
now in the hands of the Privy
Council.

Following Mr. Hamaguchi's
visit to Hayama this morning,
formally to place the treaty before
the Emperor for his approval, the
Emperor's aide-de-camp journeyed
to Tokyo this afternoon and
asked the Privy Council to deli-
berate and advise on the treaty.
Returning to Tokyo, Mr.
Hamaguchi conferred with Baron
Kuratomi, the President of the
Privy Council, who promised
early action.

It is authoritatively expected
that ratification will take place
before September.—Reuter.

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